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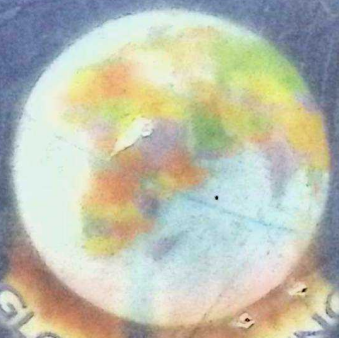
Revised Edition 2011

Everest

Atlas

Global Warming / Climate Change Special



EVEREST MAP PUBLICATION

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GLIMPSE OF NEPAL

COUNTRY NAME	:	Nepal
CAPITAL	:	Kathmandu
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS	:	Dhankuta, Kathmandu, Pokhara, Birendranagar & Dipayal .
LANDLOCKED COUNTRY	:	INDIA (in East, South & West) & CHINA (in the North)
AREA	:	1,47,181 Sq. km.
POPULATION	:	23,151,423 (2001)
MALE	:	11,563,921
FEMALE	:	11,587,502
MAJOR CITIES	:	Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar, Birganj
PER CAPITA (GNP)	:	$ 1,156
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	:	885 km. length (East to West), 193 km width (North to South) average.
LITRECY	:	54%
LOCATION	:	Longitude 80°04' East to 88°12' East, Latitude 26°22' North to 30°27' North
ADM. DIVISION	:	5 Development Regions, 14 Zone, 75 District, 58 Municipalities, 3913 VDCs
HIGHEST POINT	:	Mount Everest (8,848 m.)
LOWEST POINT	:	Kechana Kawal (60 m.)
RELIGIONS	:	Hindu (80.6%), Buddhist (10.7%), Muslim(4.4%),Kirat (3.6%), Christian(0.5%), Others (0.2%) ACCORDING TO NEPAL CENSUS 2058 B.S.
LONGEST RIVER	:	Karnali (507 km)
BIGGEST RIVER	:	Saptakoshi (28140 sq. km.)
BIGGEST LAKE	:	Rara (Mahendra), Area: 10.8 Sq. km., Depth : 167 m.
LONGEST GLACIER	:	Khumbu Valley (32 km.)
LONGEST PITCH BRIDGE	:	Mehuli Bridge (1130.08 m) Saptari
OLDEST TEMPLE	:	Swaymbhunath
TALLEST TEMPEL	:	Nyathpole Dewal
MAXIMUM RAINFALL AREA	:	Lumle (Kaski) >5000 Millimeter
MINIMUM RAINFALL AREA	:	Lho Manthang (Mustang) <25 Millimeter
OLDEST IDOL	:	Birupachha (Pasupatinath)

MOST POPULATED DISTRICTS

Kathmandu	: 1081845
Morang	: 843220
Rupandehi	: 708419
Jhapa	: 688109
Dhanusha	: 671364

LEAST POPULATED DISTRISCT

Manang	: 9587
Mustang	: 14981
Dolpa	: 29545
Humla	: 40595
Mugu	: 43937

AREA OF BIGGEST DISTRICTS

Dolpa	: [illegible] Sq. Km.
Humla	: [illegible]655 Sq. Km.
Taplejung	: 3646 Sq. Km.
Gorkha	: 3610 Sq. Km.
Mustang	: 3573 Sq. Km.

AREA OF SMALLEST DISTRICT

Bhaktapur	: 119 Sq. Km.
Lalitpur	: 385 Sq. Km.
Kathmandu	: 395 Sq. Km.
Parbat	: 494 Sq. Km.

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Asita Lamichhane

Aayusha Lamichhane

Publication

Leading in Maps

EVEREST ATLAS

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SCANNED

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Aayusha Lamichhane
Aastitwa Lamichhane
Aastitwa lamichhane

Preface

Today we live within highly complex world. We need to communicate to different people over the vast geographical distances every day. The world has become a global village. Despite the development of swift transportation facilities, we however can not physically reach each and every part of the world. Occasionally people have to travel to different part of the world for various purposes; for employment, for pleasure, for business or for further studies. We would like to listen to the radio and watch television. We need to know daily news from all over the world. For all these tasks the knowledge of geographical places is very important. The easiest and most practical way of learning about geographical places is through the use of maps. Maps serve as a very useful tool because it is worth thousands of words.

An Atlas contains information about the geographical information about the universe and the earth. It provides information about the continents oceans, seas, deserts, mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, hills and plains. It provides information about temperature, rainfall, direction of winds, pressure belts, climate, vegetation, seasons, political boundaries, peoples and places. Such information is useful in subjects like social studies, geography, meteorology, hydrology, and geology.

This Atlas has many special and unique features about Nepal, Asia and the world. Only the up to date and authentic facts are used. The map of Greater Nepal, Seven Wonders of the World, The world heritage Sites of Nepal, glossary of difficult and technical words are the main features. Map reading skill is included. It has seismic hazardous sites, city map of Kathmandu and Pokhara and outline maps for practice are the other major features.

I hope this EVEREST ATLAS would be useful educational and academic support material for school and college students administrators, military personals, planners, policy makers, tourists development workers, transportation officers and in general everyone.

Finally I am proud to provide this truly Nepali product. I expect warm welcome and constructive suggestions as usual.

Editor
K. P. Panth

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Publisher's Note

Everest Map Publication is proud to be with you. Since 2000 A.D we have been working for the production of maps and several educational supporting materials. The motto of the company is; '**To promote the map users**'. Using map is the easiest method to solve or find concerning matter when a person becomes habituate. Since its establishment, we are trying to produce including details information in maximum accuracy on the basis of digital database through Geographical Information System (GIS). We are producing VDCs, districts, valley, countries, continents, and world general maps as well as many other relevant graphic charts, post cards with geographical features.

This new product **Everest Atlas** is at your hand. This is completely a new and advance creation, which will satisfy the needs and requirements of the academic person to common users. This will also be highly useful for those who want to learn the facts and figures of Nepal, SAARC countries, as well as more others. This atlas is containing large scale map of Nepal, SAARC and World with detail features. Similarly latest fact sheets updates and blow-up inset of specific geographic importance are the other features. Besides these the main objectives of the Everest map is to enhance the quality of map and its users within the country; increase the geographical knowledge among the natives; and convince the mass of the people about geographic diversity and geographically oriented findings.

The present volume of atlas is the contributions of several Ministries, Departments of Nepal Government, National, International Organizations & their publications and on-line materials available in various websites. At the most, the support of the Department of Survey Nepal Government is highly invaluable. Despite the authorization of using the hardcopy of the maps of Nepal and production of atlas within a country would never have been possible to prepare this volume. We sincerely extend our gratitude to the Director General and his team of the Department of Survey, Nepal Government. We also acknowledge the contribution of the Mines and Geology for the Geological, Seismological and mineral distribution maps of Nepal. Similarly we extend our thanks to Department of Irrigation, Department of Forest, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Department of Soil Erosion and Watershed Management, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Department of Roads, Nepal Electricity Authority ICIMOD Nepal, Nepal Tourism Board and Nepal GIS Society. We also extend our sincere gratitude to those publications and contributors from where we are liberally using their valuable information in this volume, specifically, National Geographic Society, ESRI, Kingfisher Encyclopedia, Collins Encyclopedia, Dictionary of Earth, USGS, World Scientific Publications. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to Mr. Buddhi Narayan Shrestha former Director General, Department of Survey, Nepal Government for his valuable suggestion.

This output would not have been possible without hard work of Dr. Krishna Pdr. Poudel, Mr. Krishna Pant (Editor), Mr. Arjun Neupane (Editor), Sushil Bhandari (Editor), Shekhar Bhattarai (Cartographer/Graphic Designer),Laxman Shrestha (Graphic Designer) Janak Bahadur Bhandari (GIS Expert, senior surveyor), Mukunda Hari Paudyal (GIS Expert, senior surveyor) , and also thankful to Nabaraj Khadka (Marketing Co-ordinator/GIS Technician), Baburam Gnawali (Marketing Supervisor), Madan Gnawali (Marketing Officer), Ram Prasad Gnawali (Marketing Officer/Accountant), Amit Aryal / Deepak Rai (Storekeeper). We kindly extend our sincere thanks to them for their hard work.

Finally, it would be our great pleasure to receive valuable suggestions and creative comments from scholars or users. We always warmly welcome our users for your contribution which will be proper guideline to fulfill the mission.

THANK YOU !

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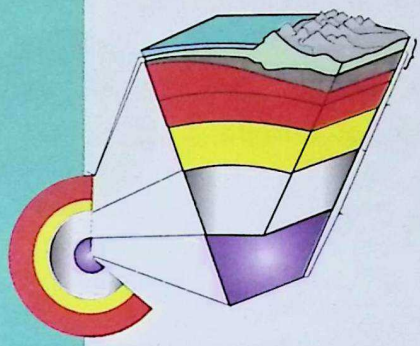

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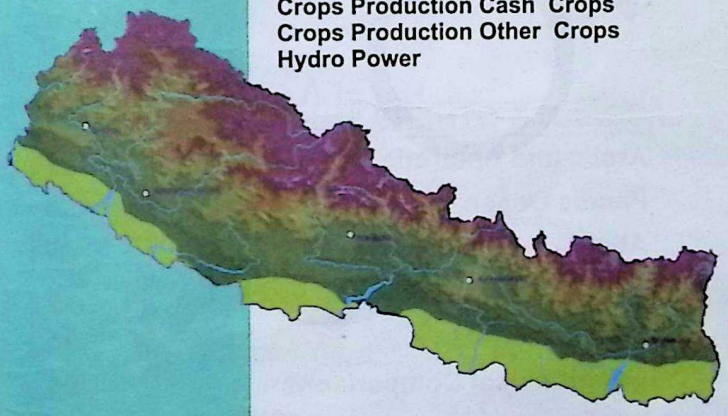

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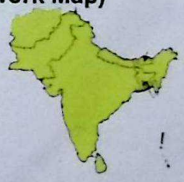

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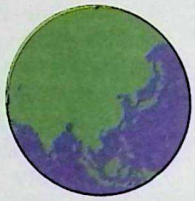

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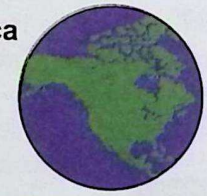

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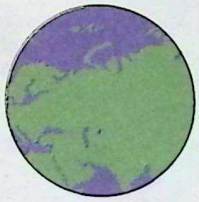

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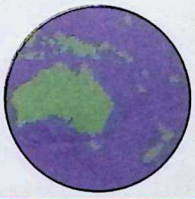

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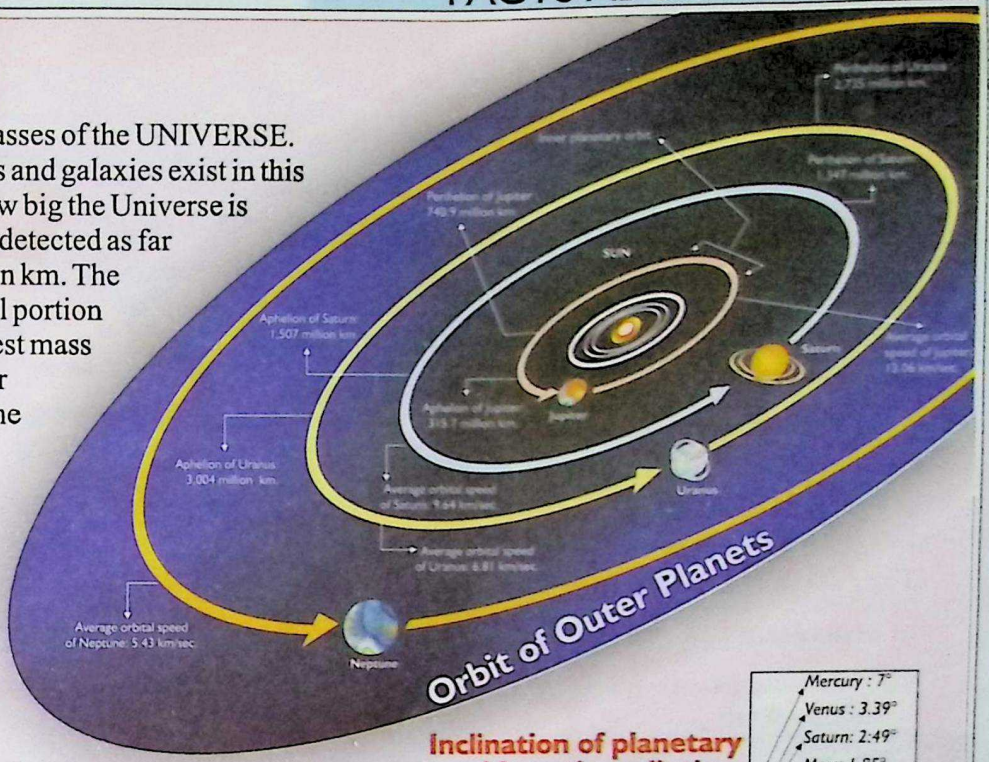
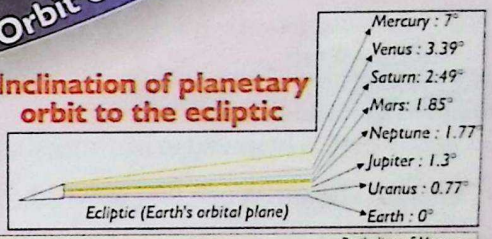
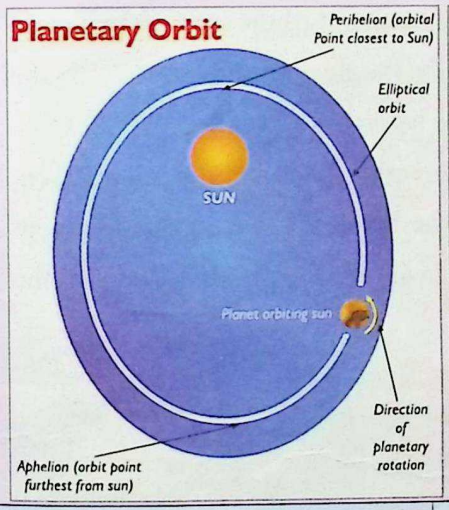
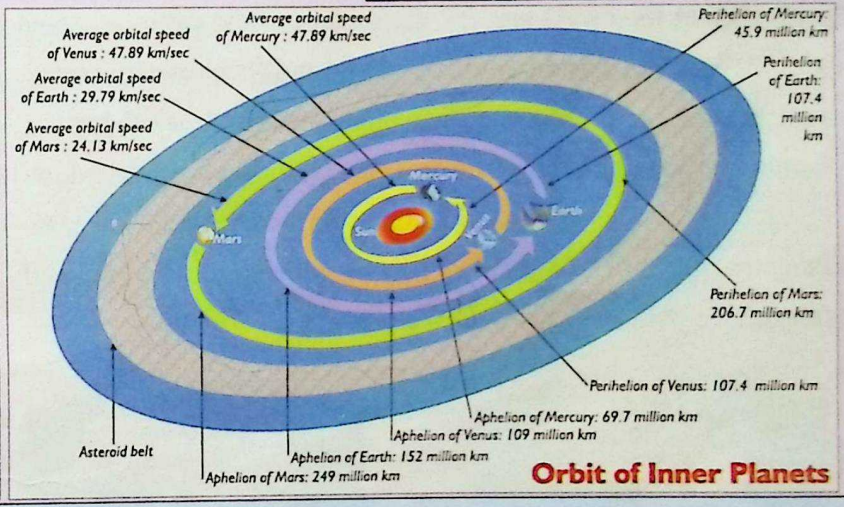
SOLAR SYSTEM

Our Earth is one of the tiny masses of the UNIVERSE. All the countless planets, stars and galaxies exist in this Universe. We do not know how big the Universe is but bright galaxies have been detected as far away as 132,000 billion billion km. The Solar System occupies a small portion of Galaxy. The Sun is the largest mass of the Solar Family. The Solar Family is distributed within the 2.8 billion kilometers radius of the Sun. There are eight major planets and their 33 moons. There are many millions of chunks of rocks called meteoroids. There is also a ring of much larger bits of rock and metal called asteroids. There are also comets, dusts and clouds of gases. Combination of all these is the SOLAR SYSTEM. Planet earth is a part of the Solar System.









The Sun

Moon

PLANETS

Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

PLANETARY STATISTICS

Planet	Earth mass	Diameter	Average distance from Sun	Time taken to orbit Sun	Number of Moons
Mercury	0.06	4,878 km	57,910,000 km	88 days	0
Venus	0.81	12,103 km	108,200,000 km	225 days	0
Earth	1	12,756 km	149,600,000 km	365 days	1
Mars	0.11	6,786 km	227,940,000 km	687 days	2
Jupiter	317.94	142,984 km	778,330,000 km	12 years	16
Saturn	95.18	120, 536 km	1,426,980,000 km	29 years	23 (app.)
Uranus	14.54	51,118 km	2,870,990,000 km	84 years	15
Neptune	17.14	49,528 km	4,497,070,000 km	165 years	8

1 Kilometer = 0.621 mile

Source : Dictionary of the Earth, 1994

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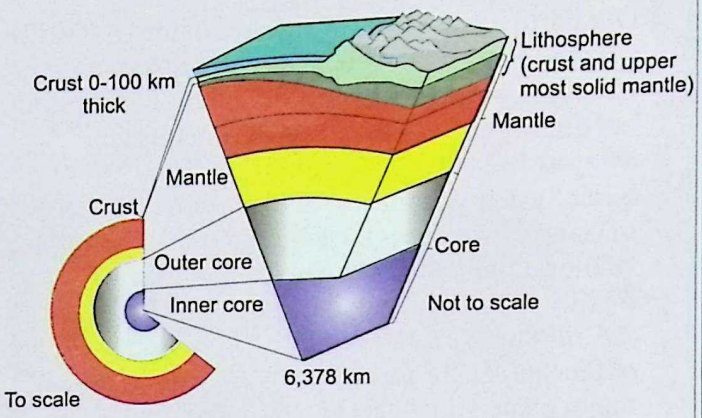
OUR EARTH

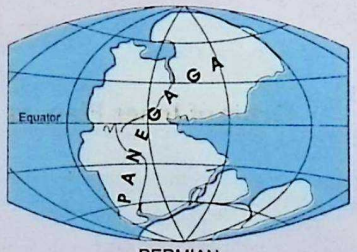
The earth is not a perfect sphere. It has an equatorial bulge and flattened Poles. The shape of the earth is GEOID (oblate spheroid). Modern measurements show that the distance around the earth is 40,024 km (24, 870 miles) at the equator. Its diameter at the equator is 12,758 km (7,927 miles). This is slightly larger by 43 km (26.7 miles) than the vertical diameter at the Poles. The equatorial bulge is 8 m (26 ft.) bigger at some places south of the equator.



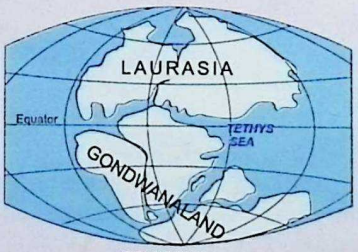
The radius of the earth is 6,378 km. The outer shell is in a state of continuous interaction and development of underneath layers. Earth has three distinct layers i.e. CRUST, MANTLE and CORE. Crust is about 100 km thick. Mantle goes down to 2900 km and beneath this is core.

HISTORY OF THE EARTH

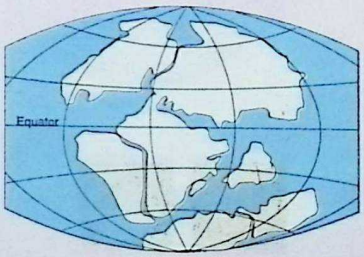
Our earth was believed to be formed some 4.6 billions years ago along with the other planets of the Solar System. The surface of the earth (lithosphere or crust) is the outer most part of the earth and is confronted with several forces. At present, the surface of the earth has about 29 percent of the land mass and 71 percent of water. The distribution of land and water over the surface has some interesting history. In the past, around 225 million years ago, the surface of the earth has single landmass and called PANGAEA. Gradually with the passage of time that landmass fragmented into several pieces and formed different continents, and between the landmass formed different oceans. The break-up of the supercontinent Pangaea (meaning "all lands" in Greek), which figured prominently in the theory of continental drift the forerunner to the theory of plate tectonics.



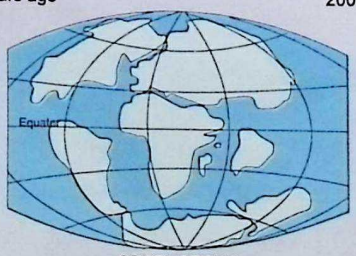
PERMIAN
225 million years ago



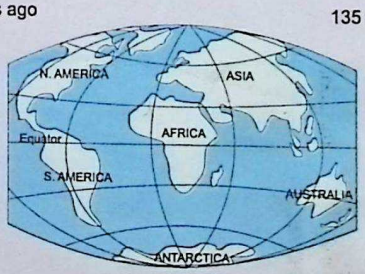
TRIASSIC
200 million years ago



JURASSIC
135 million years ago



CRETACEOUS
65 million years ago



PRESENT DAY

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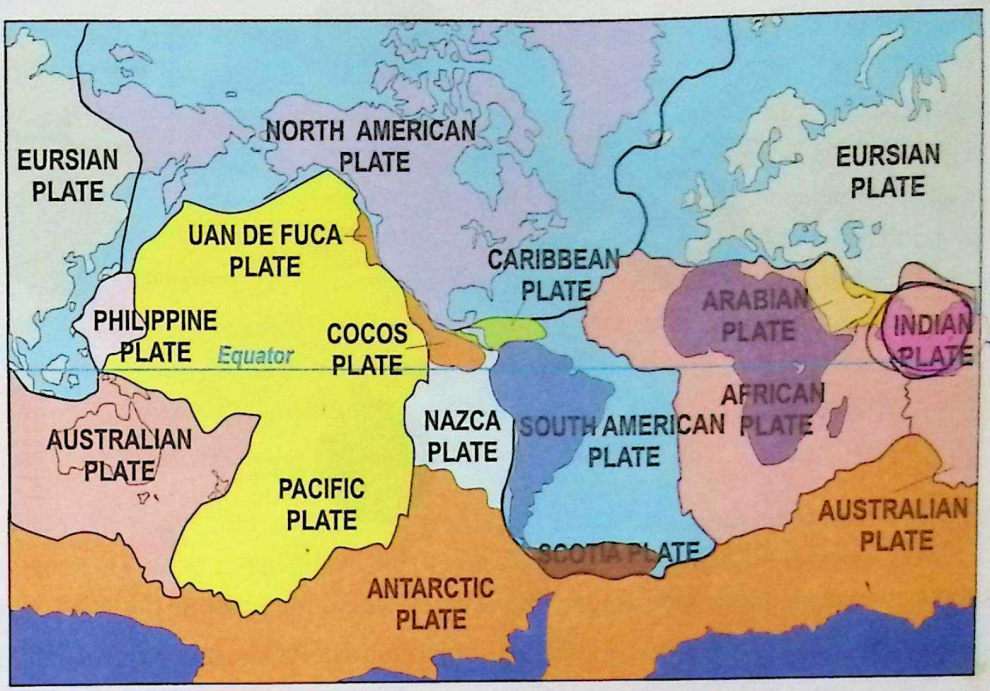
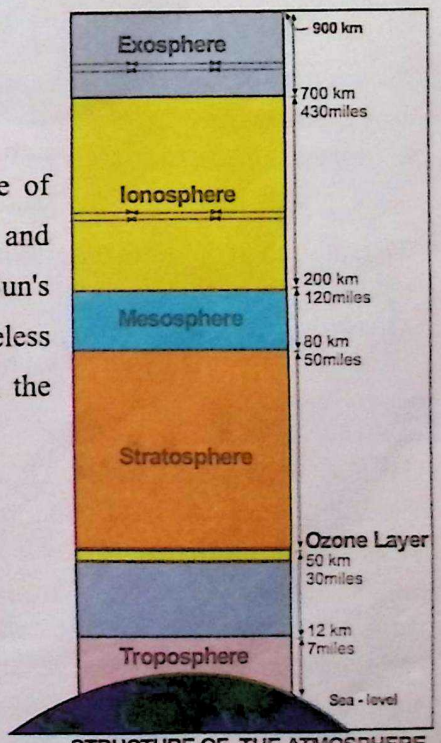
PLATE TECTONIC



In geologic terms, a 'plate' is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word 'tectonics' comes from the Greek root "to build." Putting these two words together, we get the term PLATE TECTONICS, which refers to how the Earth's surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics states that the Earth's outermost layer is fragmented into a dozen or more large and small plates that are moving relative to one another as they ride atop hotter, more mobile material. Before the advent of plate tectonics, however, some people already believed that the present day continents were the fragmented pieces of preexisting larger landmasses ("supercontinents").

ATMOSPHERE

A blanket of gases wrap around our earth surface. The envelope of those gases is called ATMOSPHERE. It gives us air to breathe and water to drink. It keeps us warm and it protects us from the Sun's harmful rays and from meteoroids. It is colorless, odorless and tasteless sea of gases water and fine dust particles around 700 km from the surface without any distinct boundary line.



STRUCTURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE

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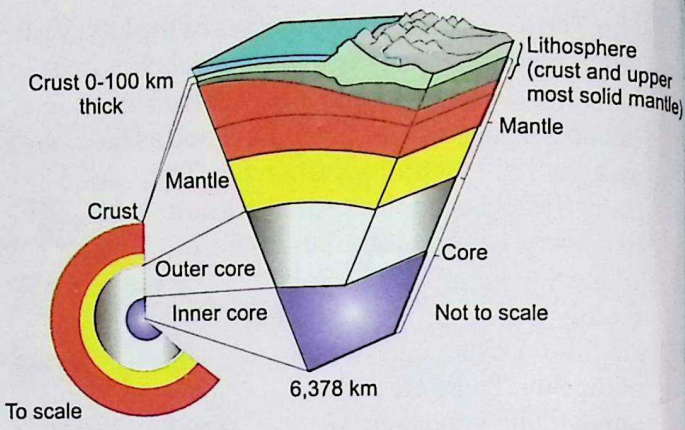
OUR EARTH

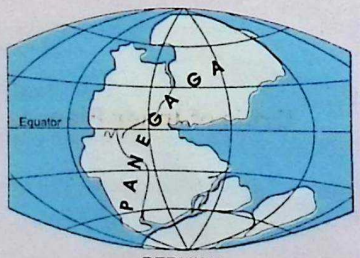
The earth is not a perfect sphere. It has an equatorial bulge and flattened Poles. The shape of the earth is GEOID (oblate spheroid). Modern measurements show that the distance around the earth is 40,024 km (24, 870 miles) at the equator. Its diameter at the equator is 12,758 km (7,927 miles). This is slightly larger by 43 km (26.7 miles) than the vertical diameter at the Poles. The equatorial bulge is 8 m (26 ft.) bigger at some places south of the equator.



The radius of the earth is 6,378 km. The outer shell is in a state of continuous interaction and development of underneath layers. Earth has three distinct layers i.e. CRUST, MANTLE and CORE. Crust is about 100 km thick. Mantle goes down to 2900 km and beneath this is core.

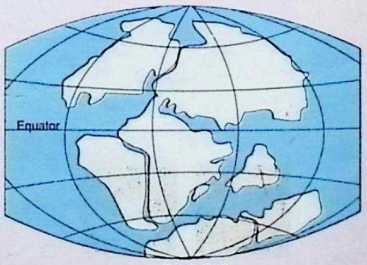
HISTORY OF THE EARTH

Our earth was believed to be formed some 4.6 billions years ago along with the other planets of the Solar System. The surface of the earth (lithosphere or crust) is the outer most part of the earth and is confronted with several forces. At present, the surface of the earth has about 29 percent of the land mass and 71 percent of water. The distribution of land and water over the surface has some interesting history. In the past, around 225 million years ago, the surface of the earth has single landmass and called PANGAEA. Gradually with the passage of time that landmass fragmented into several pieces and formed different continents, and between the landmass formed different oceans. The break-up of the supercontinent Pangaea (meaning "all lands" in Greek), which figured prominently in the theory of continental drift the forerunner to the theory of plate tectonics.

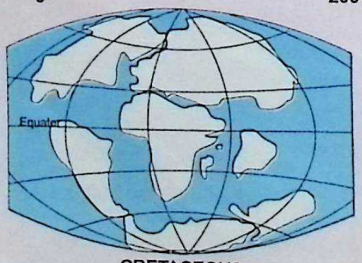


PERMIAN
225 million years ago

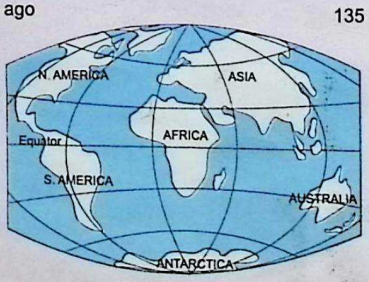
TRIASSIC
200 million years ago



JURASSIC
135 million years ago



CRETACEOUS
65 million years ago



PRESENT DAY

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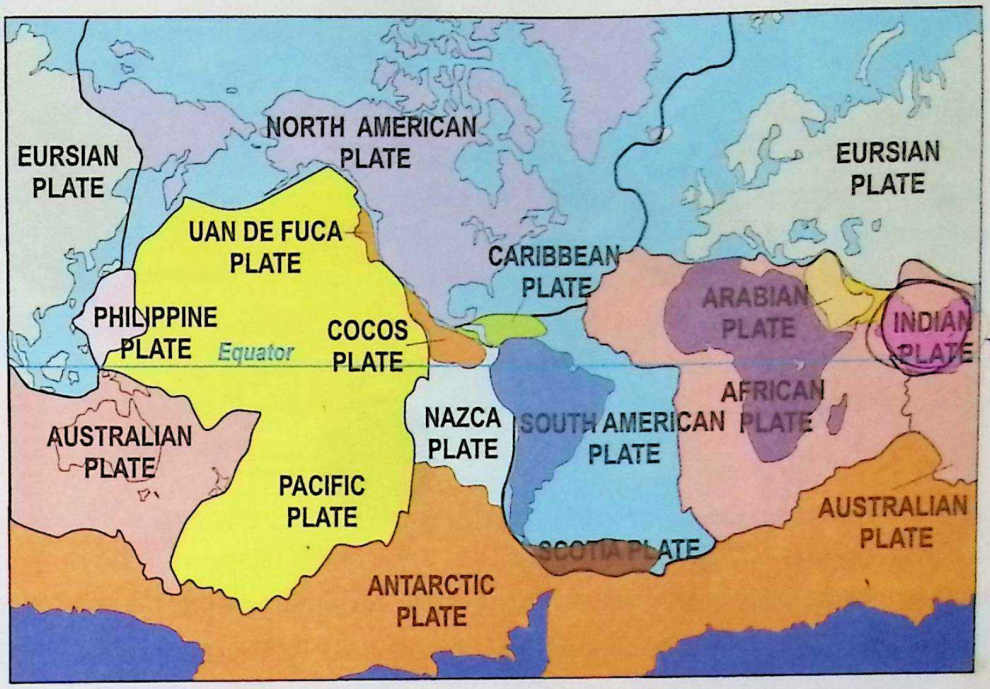
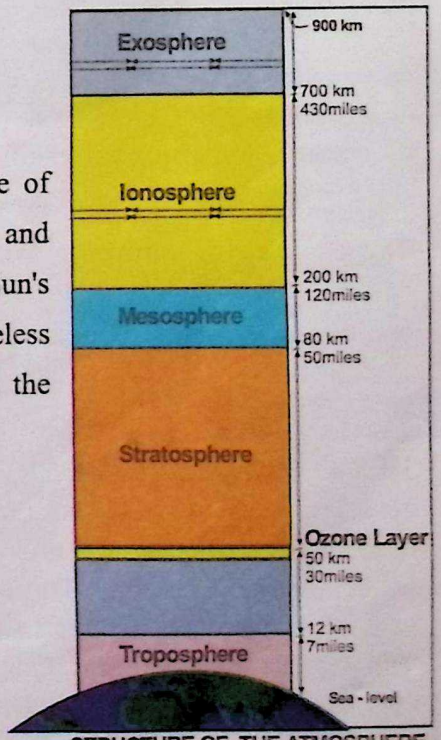
PLATE TECTONIC



In geologic terms, a 'plate' is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word 'tectonics' comes from the Greek root "to build." Putting these two words together, we get the term PLATE TECTONICS, which refers to how the Earth's surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics states that the Earth's outermost layer is fragmented into a dozen or more large and small plates that are moving relative to one another as they ride atop hotter, more mobile material. Before the advent of plate tectonics, however, some people already believed that the present day continents were the fragmented pieces of preexisting larger landmasses ("supercontinents").

ATMOSPHERE

A blanket of gases wrap around our earth surface. The envelope of those gases is called ATMOSPHERE. It gives us air to breathe and water to drink. It keeps us warm and it protects us from the Sun's harmful rays and from meteoroids. It is colorless, odorless and tasteless sea of gases water and fine dust particles around 700 km from the surface without any distinct boundary line.



STRUCTURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE

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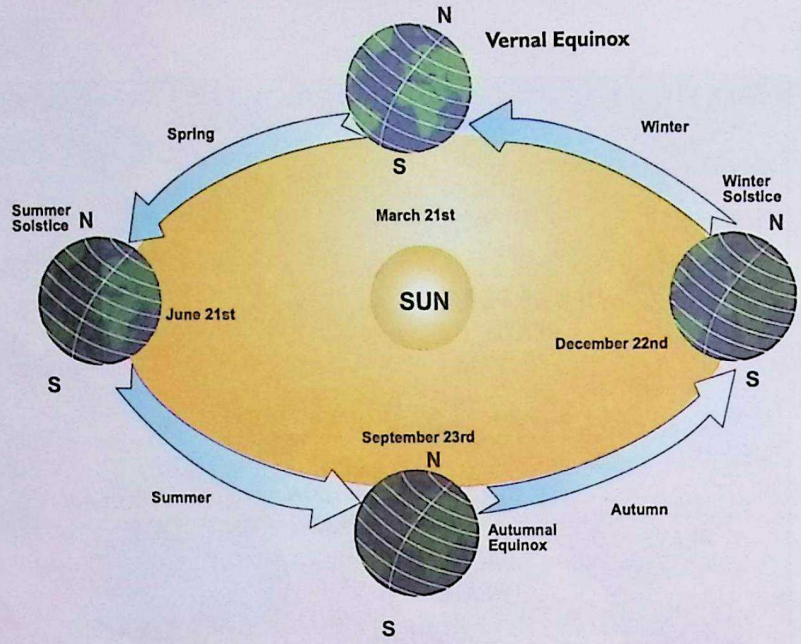
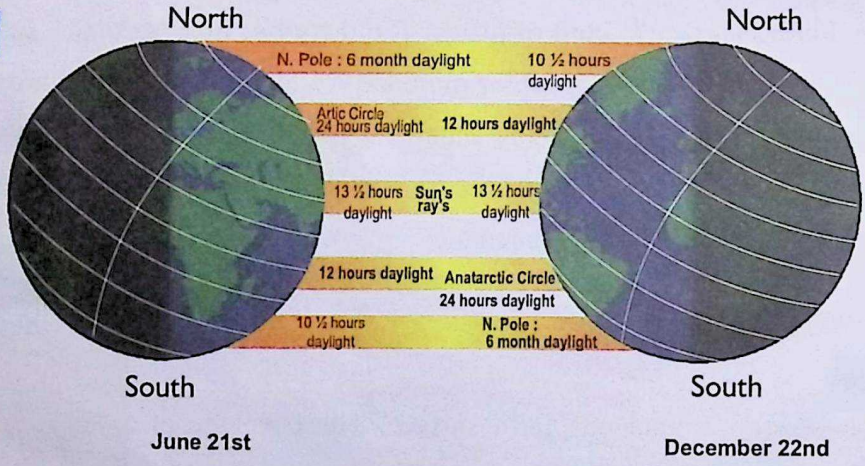
SEASONS



Seasons are experienced in the course of the earth's revolution around the sun. Since the axis of the earth is tilted it causes the poles to be exposed to the sun alternately. The rays of the sun, thus, do not fall directly on the equator throughout the year, but vary between the two tropics. This causes distinctly different SEASONS in the two hemispheres and brings changes in the duration of day and night.

DAY AND NIGHT



The rotation of the earth on its axis (which takes 24 hours) causes different portion of the earth's surface to be exposed to the sun at different times. The portion which faces the sun experiences day and the opposite, unexposed side of the earth which is in darkness, experiences night.

CALENDAR

The GEORGIAN CALENDAR now in use was devised in the 16 th century. The subdivision of time is made into years, months, weeks and days. Because the Earth takes just over 365days to go round the Sun once the Western calendar year is 365 days long. This means the Sun is always at the same place in the sky on the same date each year. This is not true of the Muslim year, which has 354 or 355 days, or the Jewish year, which varies between 353 and 385 days, But even with the 365 days per year, the Sun is not quite in step with the calendar because the Earth actually takes 365.242 days to complete its annual journey. To compensate for this, the Western calendar adds an extra day to every fourth year, called a LEAP YEAR.

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DEFINITION OF MAP

The history tells us that the early human beings used to transfer their feelings to other persons and community through ARTICULACY (by speaking), LITERACY (by writing), NUMERACY (by counting) and GRAPHICACY (by picture). These were the four major inventions which started along with the pace of human civilization. The language of graphics was an important media for transferring their feelings and information to other persons and community before the development of language. The present -day map is the product of the skill of graphicacy. The map may be defined as the representation of the earth's pattern as a whole or a part of it. In other word we can say that the map is the reduced form of the earth's surface or parts of it to make it visualized and presented in a piece of paper or some other medium. The human mind seems highly receptive to the graphics compared to the other media of transforming the feelings and information. It is said that a map is worth thousands of words. That means a map helps us to summarize the things through a receptive manner of audience or reader.

A map consists conventional signs, drawn to a scale and with certain projection system so that each and every point on it corresponds to the actual terrestrial or celestial position. Maps are usually drawn to show different details on a large or small scale. Similarly, the content or information of a map is equally important. Because of this, the types of maps are categorized based on these two basic parameters.

TYPES OF MAP

The types of Map can be grouped by its
(i) scale of representation and
(ii) the information/contents which it carries.

Based on the scale we can categories map into large scale, medium scale and small scale. There is not any strict limit for the delineation but, in general, the large-scale map can be depicted for the maps with larger than 1:100,000. Some times these maps can be 1:5000 or larger. The Cadastral map of Nepal is 1:625, 1:1250 and 1:2500. The medium scale map is smaller than 1:100,000 to 1:500,000 scale. Similarly, the small-scale map becomes smaller than 1:500,000 scales or more.

Based on the information we can categories map into GENERAL and THEMATIC. If the map carries all the information in general fashion that map is called a general map. If the general map is small scale it becomes ATLAS. An atlas is a collection of maps in a book form with specified cartographic design. They may have different themes as well as subject matter.

If it is large-scale map, it is called TOPOGRAPHIC or TOPO-SHEET. Usually, a toposheet contains the general information of any area, country or region in large-scale range from topographic information to man-made features. Being a large-scale map, all the area becomes unable to incorporate in one sheet, thus they generally have made into a series of continuous sheets.

(TOPOSHEET)

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GLOBE

Sometimes, we can see the model of the earth as of its shape, which is called GLOBE.We can view only one side of the earth at a time. The large globes are difficult to handle, therefore the scale of representation of such model is small.

The specific map, which carries a single theme or few selected themes, is called thematic map. This map can be a large scale like - for the purpose of revenue collection CADASTRAL MAP (to show the land property boundary), PLANS (to show the building, road layout plan) or any other RELIEF,DRAINAGE, CLIMATIC MAP.

PROPERTIES OF THE MAP

Scale, Grid or Latitude and Longitude, Legends or symbols are some major properties, which a map consists to represent the earth surface and make its representation readable.

Scale of the maps are linear scale. A scale denotes the relationship between th e length of a line on a map and the length of that line on the ground. It indicates the proportion in which a distance between two points on a map bears to the distance between the corresponding points on the actual ground.

$$\text{Scale of a map} = \frac{\text{distance between two points in a map}}{\text{corresponding distance between those points on the actual ground}}$$

There are three ways in which the scale is depicted on the map. For example, if we have a map with R.F. 1:100,000, the proportion of distance will be 1 cm in the map representing 1 kilometer in the ground. Thus, the 1st character of the fraction would be the map distance and the 2nd character represents the ground distance. Scale can be written down with R.F. or graphic or other verbal systems, but the common is graphic and R.F. In a graphic scale a line or divided line presents the unit on its length.

Scale Bar : 50 0 50 100 Kilometers

R.F. : 1:3,500,000

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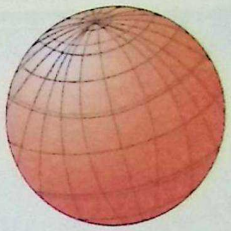
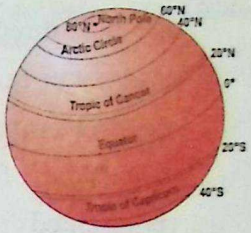
Grid or Latitude and Longitude is the presentation of the coordinate systems of the earth's surface and form a grid with the parallels and meridians meeting at right angles. The grid lines are numbered with east and north of a point of origin.



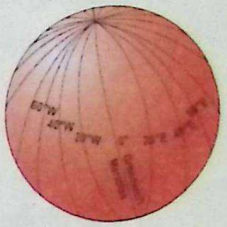
Grid System of the Earth

Latitudes are imaginary lines drawn parallel to the equator and run from West to East. The Equator is the central line and it is also the longest ones. The length of the lines decreases outwards from the equator. The angular distance of the Equator is 0°. The North Pole is at 90° N and the South Pole is at 90° S. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn lines are at 23° 30' North and 23° 30' South respectively. The Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are at 66° 30' North and 66° 30' South latitudes.



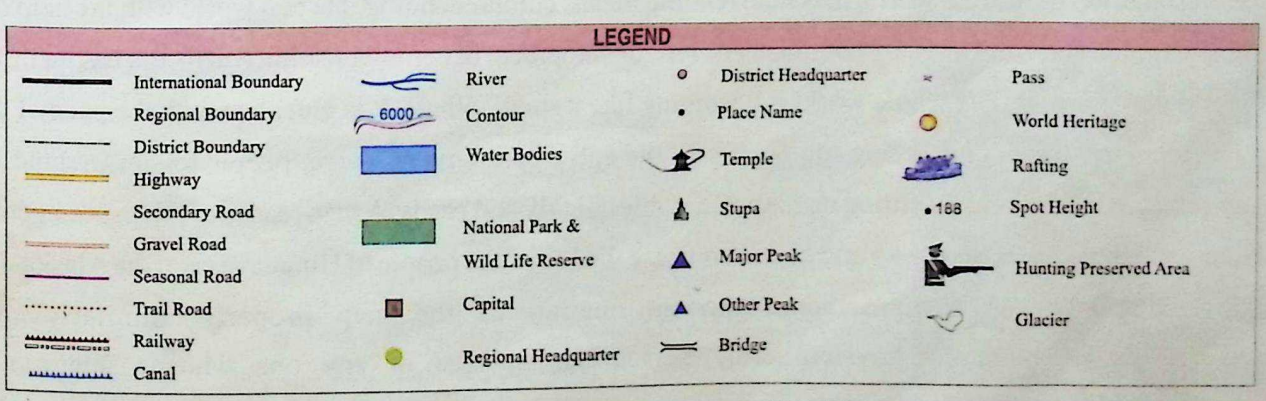
Latitude

Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn from north to south. The angular distance is measured in degrees based on Prime Meridian lines or that is also named Greenwich Meridian as 0°. The lines originated from the Prime Meridians extends up to 180° East and 180° West and join in Central Meridian or International Date Line just opposite to Central Meridian Line.



Longitude

Legends of the map consist of information. The legends are the means of communicating or explaining those information to the recipients. They might consists of color, symbols, signs, shadings, hachure or any other distinct methods adopted by a cartographer or map designer to present the complicated real world to a simple map. A map-reader would need to be aware of the use of map through the help of legends. A map is designed to replicate the information of the real world through the conceivable manner to the recipients. These may be of different levels from general users to professional. Whoever may be the users, map-designer has to give real and accurate information in accordance with conventional manner. Therefore, a map consists of appropriate title, map or subject matter , grid or direction, sheet history, projection procedures or the types and source.



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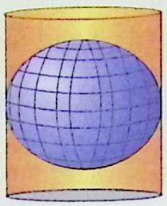
MAP PROJECTION

Presentation of a round-shaped earth to a flat paper map produces its variations on shape and size of the geographical space. All map projections have some type of distortion or deformation. Depending on the projection properties, the distortion may be of area, shape, size, distance, direction or accurate representation. The map-designer or cartographer must select a projection that will result in a minimum of distortion in relation to the theme or purpose of the map or the surface of the earth being represented on the map.

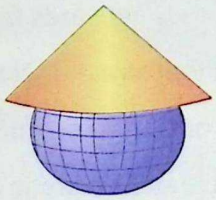
Zenithal (or Azimuthal), Conical and Cylindrical are common system from which the rounded earth is depicted to the flat paper with minimal distortions.

In our country Nepal, the cylindrical projection is common. According to this projection system the surface of the globe is projected from the center or from the equator. Or we can rap the globe by a white paper sheet. In this projection 84° North to 74° South can be displayed with minimal distortion. Beyond these limits the projection has large distortions. Based on this projection the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system is used for the equal area projection.

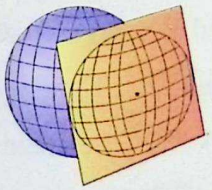
CYLINDRICAL PROJECTION

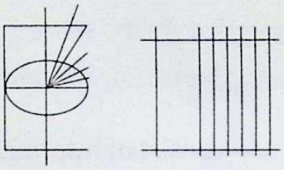


CONIC PROJECTION



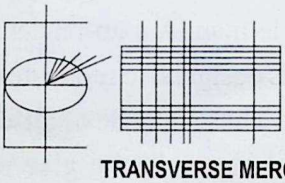
AZIMUTHAL PROJECTION





SHAPE: Preserved
AREA: Distortion increased towards poles
DISTANCE: Increase From Equator
DIRECTION: Constant compass bearing

MERCATOR PROJECTION



SHAPE: Preserved
AREA: Increase from Central Meridian
DISTANCE: Increase from C.M.
DIRECTION: Some distortion

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR

MAP READING

Map reading is the process of comprehending the information depicted in the map. Map is the representation of the real world, thus map reading means comprehending the real world with the help of a map. Human activities are very complicated. The development of communication and media has made the world very narrow. The whole world is becoming like a small village. It is globalize with the pace of this development, time is becoming too scarce. In the age where time is scarce, people to understand the complicated real world by sitting on his coffee table quickly and easily. A map reader of Nepal can get the ideas about the relief of Alaska and he can compare the life of the people of Himalayas and the Alaska. For this, she/he needs to understand the information of the map properly. Similarly map reading is essential for travelers army personnels, students or any one who is interested

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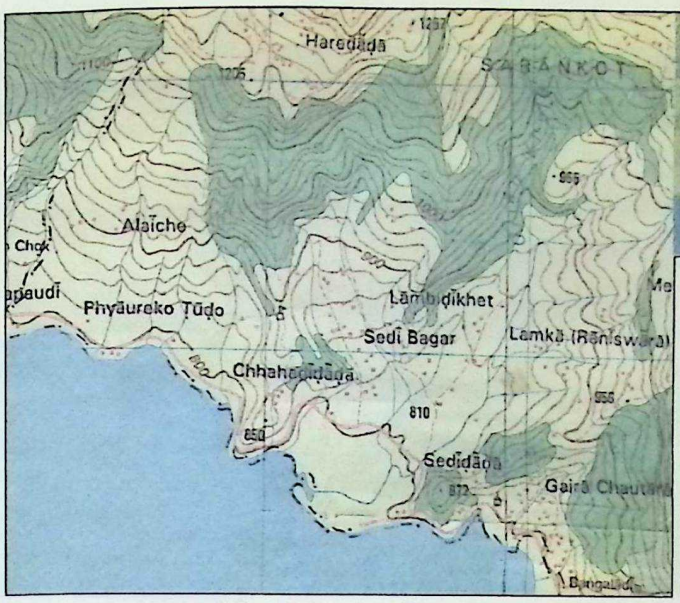

Topographic Map

Photograph

The Photograph and Topographic map have same information but they have different way of displaying the features. Map reader can understand the information accordingly.

LEGEND

Cultivation	Feeder Road	Building
Water Bodies	Trail	Temple
Forest	Contour	School

What does a map reader need? The common steps for the map reading needs are:

i. See the title of the map.
ii. Identifications of the north through the line or through the grid.
iii. Find out the scale of the map and then compare the map distance to the actual ground distance.
iv. Identify the projection types based on the information given in the map.
v. See the legend carefully and compare the legend sheet with the map.
vi. Mark the individual legend information with the map.
vii. If the map contains the physical information try to coincide the contour, spot height, river network, if it is a road map, see the direction of roads, width and types according to the legend given.

DIFFERENT SOURCES OF MAP

i.Map is prepared by the Conventional Survey or Ground Survey

Basically, large scale maps are prepared by the Department of Survey or other Departments through field survey with the mapping Instruments like Plane Table , Theodolite or any others. The Cadastral map (Kitta Napi Survey) has been prepared by the Department of Survey and all our land properties has been shown in this Large Scale map.

ii.Air Photographs

The picture of the ground can be taken from the aeroplanes and map can be prepared based on those pictures.

Air Photographs

Pokhara City -1979

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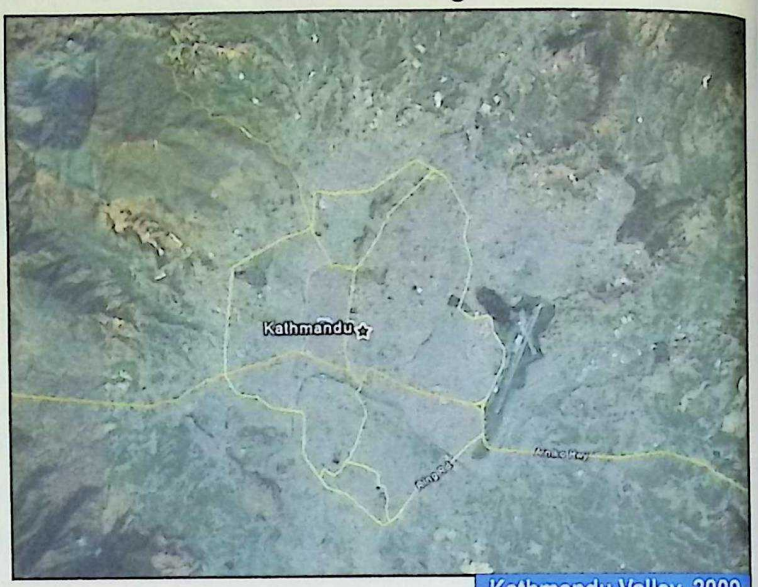
iii. Satellite Imagery

At present, many space satellites fly over the space and those spacecraft scan the earth's surface from a height beyond our atmospheric level. Those scanned information are transmitted to the ground receiving station via radio signals and we can prepare maps for the earth's surface by interpretation of those radio signals.

Satellite Image



Kathmandu Valley, 2009

iv. Maps prepared by Global Positioning Systems (GPS)

GPS is a worldwide radio navigation system. It consists of a group of 24 satellites and their ground stations. It provides continuous three dimensional positioning 24 hours a day. It identifies the geometric co-ordinate of the ground and based on their geometric co-ordinate of the ground map is produced. Now a days this has gained a wide popularity. It is used by military and civilians through out the world. Its commonly used in cars, boats, planes, construction equipment and farm machinery. It has wide scope for use in GIS data collection, surveying and mapping, It is well known for its precise positioning and collection of geospatial data in the field

LEGEND used in this book

ALTITUDE SCALE

Altitude in meter	
Ice Mass	
Glacier	
Above 4000	
2000 - 4000	
1000 - 2000	
500 - 1000	
200 - 500	
0 - 200 / Depression	
DEPTH Sea Level	
200 - 3000	
3000 - 5000	
5000 - 6500	
Below 6500	

- International Boundaries
- Regional Boundary
- District Boundary
- Disputed Boundary
- Highway
- Secondary Road
- Gravel Road
- Seasonal / Urban Road
- Trail Road
- Railways
- Capital
- Regional Headquarters
- District Headquarters
- Settlement / Educational Zone
- Temple / Stupa
- Post Office / Petrol Pump / Police Station / Hospital
- Major Peak / Other Peak / Pass
- Spot Height / Depth (99 meter)
- Place of Attraction / Hotel
- World Heritage Zone
- Airport
- River/Water Bodies/Sandy Area/Glacier/Canal(Nahar)
- Forest/National Park/Conservation Area. Wild L. R.
- Country, Capital, City (GEORGIA, T'BILISI,)

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DEFINITION

Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of earth's near-surface air and oceans. The surface of the earth is surrounded by the layer of air called atmosphere. The earth receives incoming solar radiation as a source of energy. Out of the total radiation 51 percent is absorbed by earth's surface, 14 percent is absorbed by atmosphere and 4 percent is reflected back to the space by oceans and land 24 percent is reflected by clouds and 7 percent is absorbed by atmosphere. If there was no atmosphere the average surface temperature of the earth at ground level would be about 18 degree Celsius but due to the atmosphere, the average temperature of earth at ground level is 15 degree Celsius the average temperature of the earth has been continuously increasing since the mid 20th century. The average global surface temperature rose from 0.74 + - 0.18 degree Celsius between the start and end of the 20th century. This temperature is likely to rise a further 1.1 to 6.4 degree Celsius during the 21st century. The global warming is and overall state of existence that is cumulative effect of several environmental factors.

CAUSES OF GLOBAL WARMING

The Huge Carbon Emission By Industrial Sector . (A Great Cause Of Global Warming)

Global warming is caused by several factors. The primary cause of global warming is huge amount of emission of carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere for example: 8 billion tons of carbon dioxide entered the air last year. Some of the carbon emission is due to natural cause such as volcanic eruptions, fires in the jungle and breathing by animals but the global warming began due to emission of carbon dioxide by burning of fossil fuels. In the world 21.3 percent of all carbon dioxide emissions are caused by power plants which burn coal, natural gas and petroleum products. 16.8 percent is the product of industrial processes; 14 percent is emitted by burning of fossil fuels by cars and trucks while 11.3 percent carbon dioxide is emitted during the retrieval and distribution of fossil fuels. Agricultural by-products account for 12.5 percent of carbon dioxide emission. Residential and commercial buildings produce 10.3 percent where as land use and biomass burning emits 10 percent and finally waste disposal and treatment generates 3.4 percent carbon dioxide. See fig.

The second major caused of global warming is the release of methane gas, emission. It is released into the atmosphere from several sources both natural and man made. Wetlands, the ocean, the hydrates and termites are natural factors where as land fills, livestock, waste treatment6 biomass burning is cased by man made emission. The earth has the capacity of absorbing 97 percent of all the methane released in the atmosphere. But the remaining 3 percent is a serious problem. Methane is 20 times more powerful than carbon dioxide to produce green house effect.

The third main factor causing global warming is the water vapor in the atmosphere. The water vapor absorbs and radiates heat like other molecules in the air. The increase in the temperature gives rise to the increased level of water vapor in the atmosphere. The warm temperature enables atmosphere to hold larger amount of water vapor which traps more heat energy.

Nitrous oxide is the other main cause of green house effect to earth. Cars with catalytic converters, fertilizer plants, manufacture of nylon and nitric acid, the oceans and rain forests produce nitrous oxide. This gas in turn acts as a green house and traps solar energy giving rise to the temperature in the global context.

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CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBAL WARMING

Cause Sea Level To Rise

The oceans and seas take carbon dioxide, from the atmosphere, but as the temperature of the oceans increases, they become less able to absorb excess carbon dioxide. There has been a rise in sea levels due to thermal expansion and melting of glaciers and ice sheets, and warming of the ocean surface. Other possible effects include large-scale changes in ocean circulation. Sea level has been rising 0.2 cm/year .With increase in average global temperature, the water in the oceans expands in volume, and additional water enters them which had previously been locked up on land in glaciers and ice sheets. The Greenland and the Antarctic ice sheets will melt in large extent.

It May Possibly Expand The Area Of Sub-tropical Deserts

As the climate grows warmer, evaporation will increase due to warmer oceans. Because the world is a closed system this will cause heavier rainfall, with more erosion. This erosion, in turn, can in vulnerable tropical areas especially in Africa lead to desertification.

It May Warm And Melt The Ice And Cause Galciers To Retreat

(mostly in the artic reason). Since 1980, glacier retreat has become increasingly rapid and ubiquitous. Excluding the ice caps and ice sheets of the Arctic and Antarctic, the total surface area of glaciers worldwide has decreased by 50% since the end of the 19th century Currently glacier retreat rates have been increasing in the Andes, Alps, Pyrenees, Himalayas, Rocky Mountains and North Cascades.

It May Cause To Exploitation Of Flora And Fauna

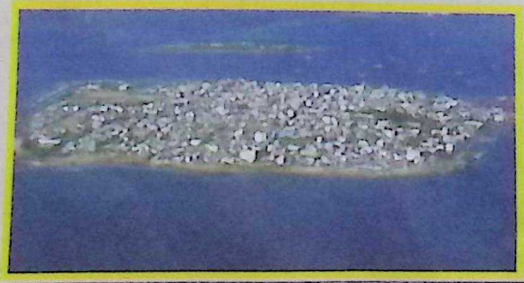
Global warming may lead to extinction of several species of flora and fauna. It could affect most terrestrial ecoregions. Increasing global temperature leads to change in the ecosystems which will forced many species of flora and fauna out of their habitats or make them extinct. Lessened snow cover, rising sea levels, and weather changes, may influence both human activities and the ecosystem. Many species are at risk, for example, the Arctic and Antarctic fauna such as polar bears and penguins. Rising temperatures have already made a noticeable impact on birds and butterflies. Reduced glacier runoff can lead to insufficient stream flow to allow many species of freshwater and saltwater plants and animals to thrive. Alterations to the circulation of ocean currents, may affect fishes.

It May Bring Changes In Agricultural Production

Global warming has a mixed effect on agriculture. Some regions benefit from moderate temperature increases while others will be negatively affected. Low-latitude areas are at most risk of suffering decreased crop yields. Mid- and high-latitude areas could see increased yields for temperature increases of up to 13°Celsius but above 3°C of warming might decline global agricultural production.

Changes In The Amount And Pattern Of Precipitation

Scientists argue that increased evaporation would result in more extreme weather. For example global average water vapor concentration and precipitation would increase and by the second half of the 21st century, it is likely that precipitation will have increased over northern mid-to high latitudes and Antarctica in winter. At low latitudes there would be regional increases and decreases over land areas. Larger year to year variations in precipitation are very likely to occur.

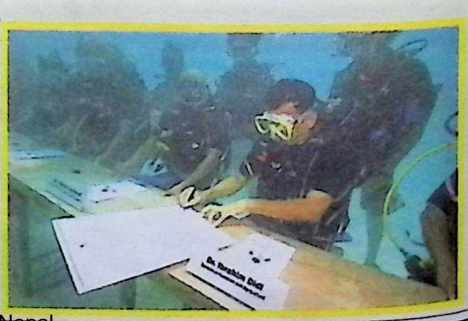


(Male Capital City of Maldives)

Which Is Believed That If The Global Warming Is Increasing As Like This Then It's Kind Of City Will Be Sink In Ocean Near Future.

(Under Water Summit in Maldives)

First Under Water Cabinet Summit In Maldives To Find Solutions Of Increasing Global Warming Issue.(17october 2009)



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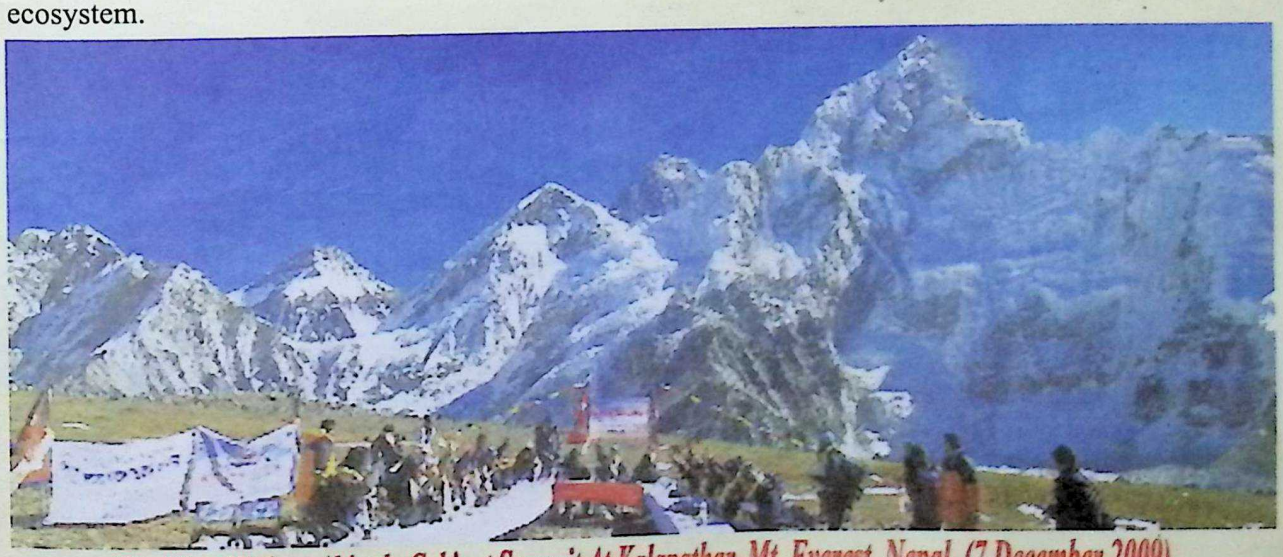
CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBAL WARMING IN NEPAL

Global warming has increased the pace of snow melting, which in turn, has made glacial lakes swell. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) had warned five years ago that 20 big glacial lakes in the country are at risk of floods from glacial lake bursts, which could trigger huge loss of life and property. Various reports suggest the frequency of such bursts has increased in the recent past. Five glacial lake bursts has already occurred in Nepal from 1977 to 1998.similarly the global warming has increased the area of Tsho Rolpa Glacial lake from an area of 0.23 sq kilometres (in 1950) to 1.7 square kilometres now. It can burst at any time. In August 2003, the Kawari Glacier Lake, burst, which took away lives of five people, homes of dozen people and property worth US dollar 100,000.

Glacial lake bursts on a smaller scale have been frequently reported in the past few decades. On September 3, 1998, the Sabai Tsho Lake burst which killed two persons and washed away fields and trekking trails below it. Likewise, in September 1997, the Dudh Koshi burst destroyed a mini hydro plant there. On July 1991, the Chilbung Lake burst, damaging houses in Beding village in Rolwaling valley. Glacial lake bursts occurred in the past as well, but their frequency has increased of late because of rising pace of snow melting.

Rapid melting of snow has led to the receding of the snowline and glacial rivers in the Himalayas. "The Rikhasambha glacier river in the north-western Dhaulagiri valley has receded 100 meters between 1974 and 1994. Nepal has witnessed a disturbance in mountain climate, flash floods, cloudbursts, and erratic weather patterns such as spatial variability in monsoon conditions, increase in floods, landslides, droughts and in different parts of the country thick haze in the southern plains in winter . Every year, increasing numbers of people have died in floods and landslides. The rise in temperature can results in enlargement of existing glacial lakes, and can cause frequent landslides and floods.

Due to the delay in regular snowfall, people living in the western Himalayan region have suffered from outbreaks of viral influenza and other diseases. Global warming is rising temperatures in Nepal so snow caped mountains are under threat. Bio-diversity of Nepal is being negatively affected. Glacial melting in the Himalayas is currently occurring at rates as high as 50 feet per year. As a result, the icy base camp is covered in mud. As a result of global warming; Nepal's annual average temperature has risen by about one degree Fahrenheit. But the temperature in the Himalayas is increasing twice as fast, causing rapid glacial melting which will eventually leave snow capped mountains snow less and destroy the ecosystem.



The First Highest Altitude Cabinet Summit At Kalapathar, Mt. Everest, Nepal .(7 December 2009)

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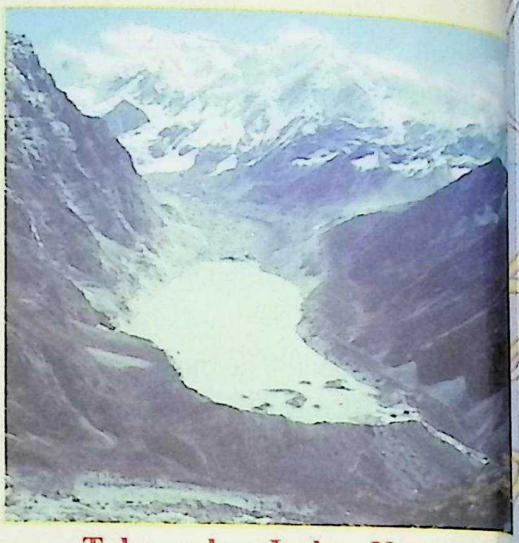
GLOBAL WARMING CRISES AND IT'S RELATED PICTURE

World's Top Leaders In Copenhagen Summit

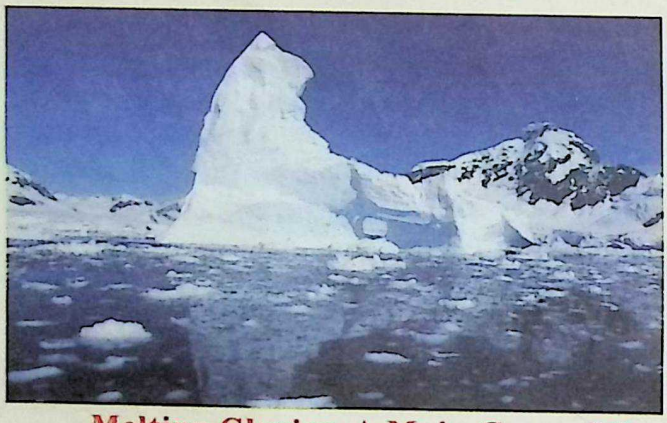
(From Left :- Chinese President Hu Jintao, American President Barack Obama, Foreign Minister Hilary Rodham Clinton)

December 7 to 18-2009



Tcho-rolpa Lake, Nepal

Maximum Possibility To Burst Because Of Global Warming



Melting Glacier, A Main Cause Of Risen Area Of Ocean.

Drying Lake, Impact Of Global Warming

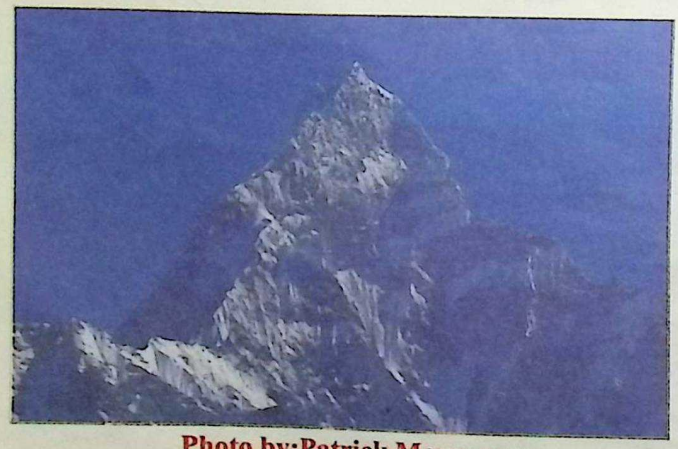


Photo by:Patrick Mcsweeney

Mount Fishtail
In the season of winter 2065

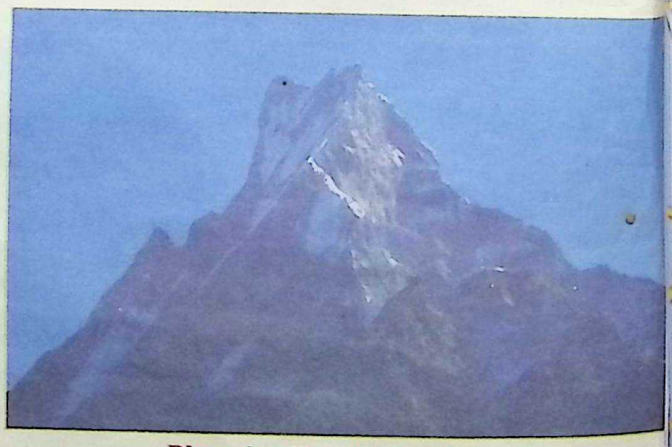


Photo by:Hari Gopal Shrestha

Mount Fishtail
In the season of winter 2067

The Effect of Global Warming

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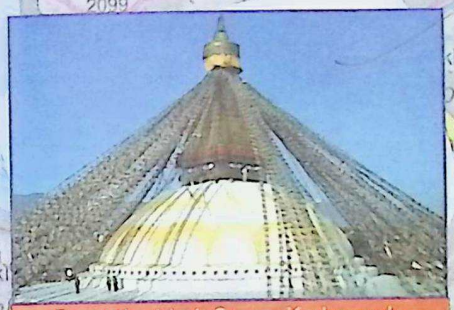
Chapter of Nepal

Bhaktapur Durbar Square, Bhaktapur

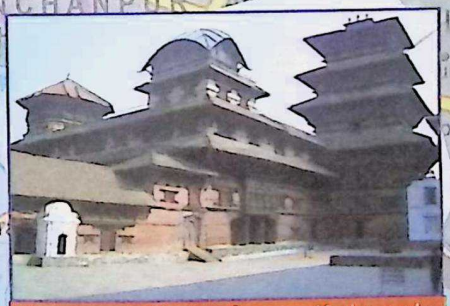
(In alphabetical order)

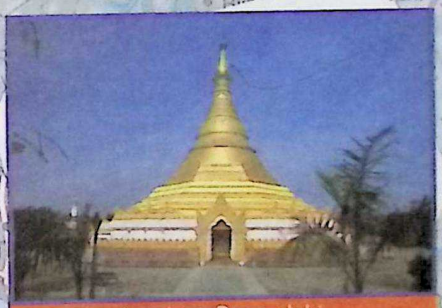
The World heritage sites of Nepal

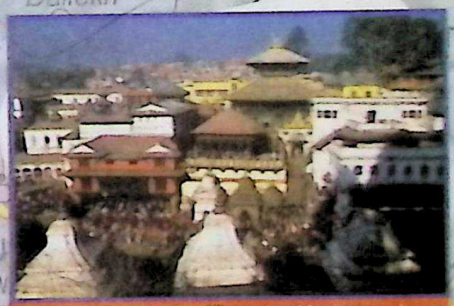

Bouddha Nath Stupa, Kathmandu

Changunarayan Temple

Chitwan National Park, Chitwan


Kathmandu Durbar Square, Kathmandu


Lumbini, Rupandehi


Pashupati Nath Temple, Kathmandu

Patan Durbar Square, Lalitpur

Sagarmatha National Park, Solukhumbu

Swoyambhu Nath Stupa, Kathmandu

Source : Nepal Tourism Board

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NEPAL - Educational Institutions 2006-07

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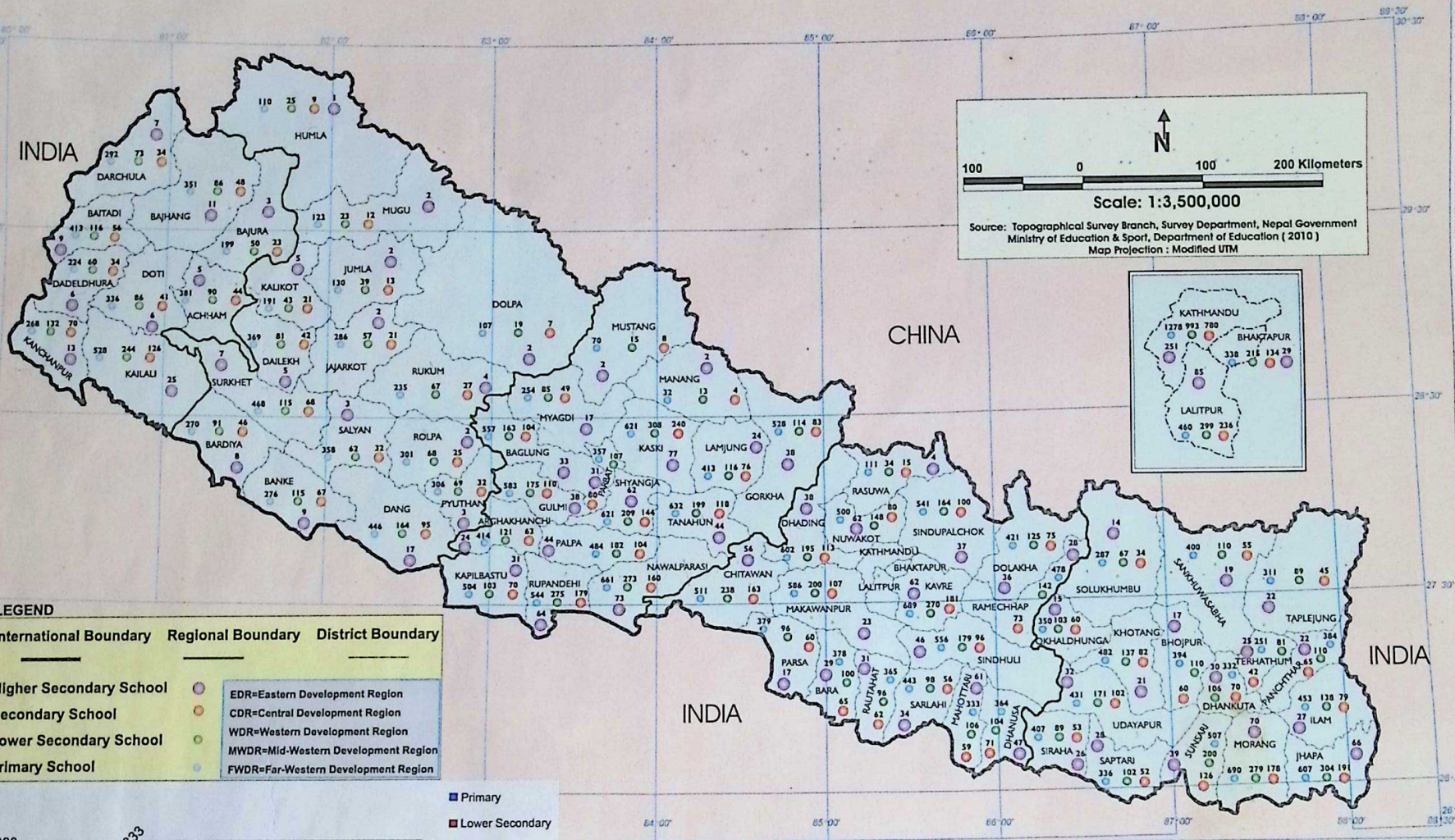
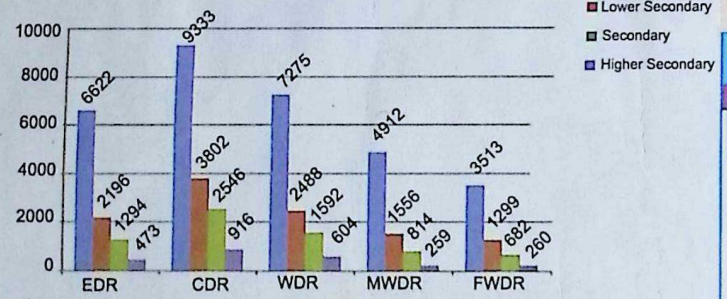


LEGEND

International Boundary	Regional Boundary	District Boundary

- Higher Secondary School
- Secondary School
- Lower Secondary School
- Primary School

EDR=Eastern Development Region
CDR=Central Development Region
WDR=Western Development Region
MWDR=Mid-Western Development Region
FWDR=Far-Western Development Region



TOTAL STUDENT

	Primary	Lower Sec.	Secondary	Higher Sec.
EDR	1058402	358404	179104	65137
CDR	1578824	502241	253318	86903
WDR	929717	344647	175200	69021
MWDR	805289	241355	111134	34152
FWDR	528431	157775	71592	25234
Total	4900663	1604422	790348	280447

TOTAL TEACHER

	Primary	Lower Sec.	Secondary	Higher Sec.
EDR	30357	7527	5225	2195
CDR	48319	15386	12132	5051
WDR	37844	9361	7002	4571
MWDR	20352	4414	2703	1005
FWDR	16664	3571	2047	1440
Total	153536	40259	29109	280447

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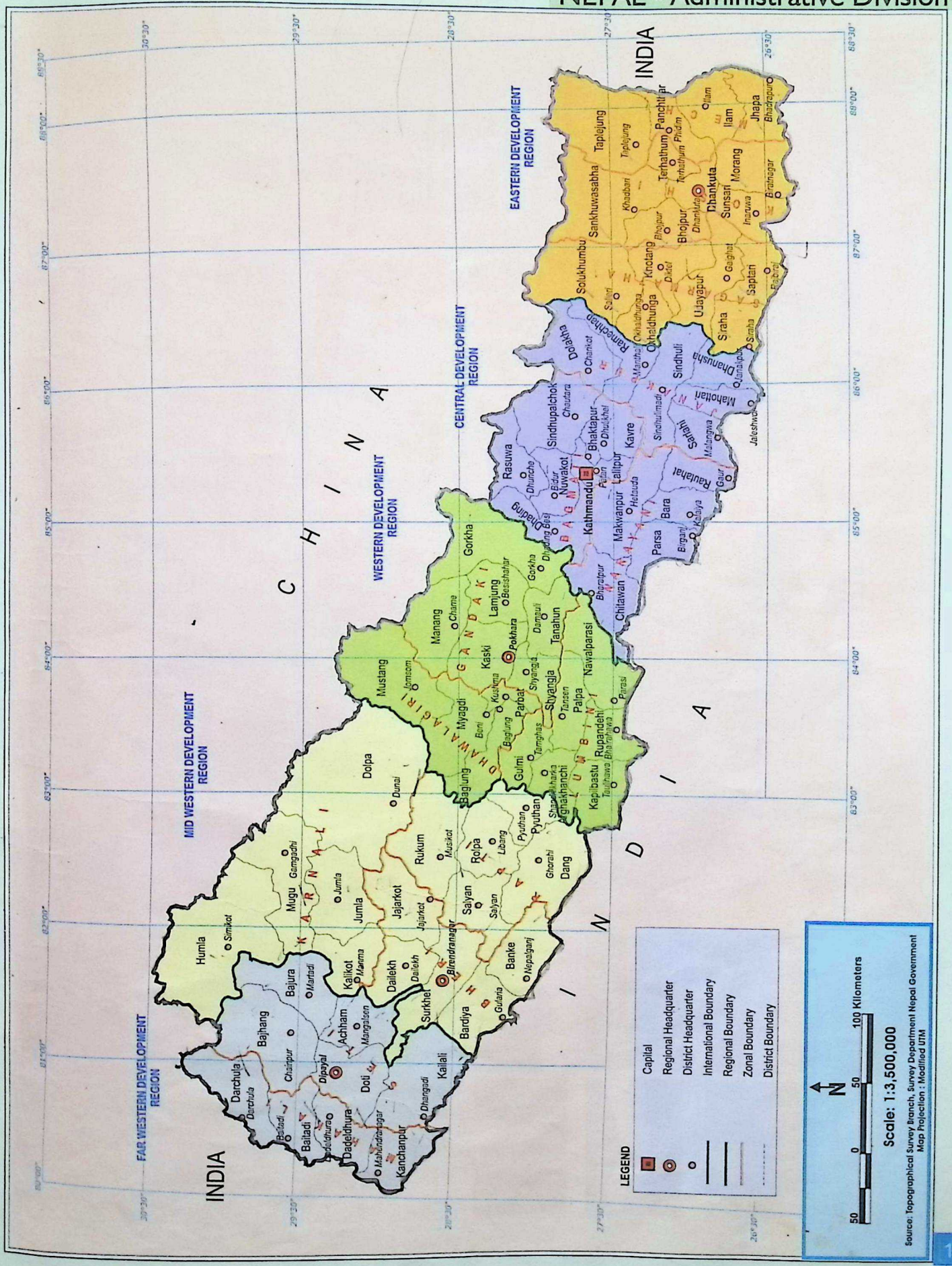
NEPAL - Administrative Division


INDIA
CHINA
INDIA
FAR WESTERN DEVELOPMENT REGION
MID WESTERN DEVELOPMENT REGION
WESTERN DEVELOPMENT REGION
CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT REGION
EASTERN DEVELOPMENT REGION
Humla
Simikot
Mugu
Gamgadhi
Jumla
Dolpa
Dunai
Mustang
Jomsom
Manang
Chame
Gorkha
Lamjung
Besishahar
Kaski
Pokhara
Myagdi
Baglung
Rukum
Muskot
Rolpa
Libang
Salyan
Jajarkot
Dailekh
Surkhet
Birendranagar
Kalikot
Manma
Bajura
Martadi
Bajhang
Chainpur
Darchula
Dipayal
Achham
Mangalsen
Doti
Baitadi
Dadeldhura
Mahendranagar
Kanchanpur
Dhangadi
Kailali
Bardiya
Gularia
Banke
Nepalganj
Dang
Ghorahi
Pyuthan
Gulmi
Tamghas
Palpa
Tansen
Syangja
Kapilbastu
Taulihawa
Rupandehi
Bhairahawa
Parasi
Nawalparasi
Tanahun
Damauli
Kathmandu
Lalitpur
Bhaktapur
Nuwakot
Bidur
Rasuwa
Dhunche
Sindhupalchok
Chautara
Dolakha
Charikot
Ramechhap
Manthali
Okhaldhunga
Solukhumbu
Salleri
Sankhuwasabha
Taplejung
Terhathum
Phidim
Panchthar
Ilam
Jhapa
Bhadrapur
Khadbari
Bhojpur
Dhankuta
Sunsari
Morang
Inaruwa
Brahmapur
Knotang
Diktel
Udayapur
Gaighat
Saptari
Rajbiraj
Siraha
Lahan
Dhanusha
Janakpur
Sindhuli
Sindhulimadi
Mahottari
Jaleshwor
Sarlahi
Malangwa
Rautahat
Gaur
Bara
Kalaiya
Parsa
Birgunj
Makwanpur
Hetauda
Kavre
Dhulikhel
Chitawan
Bharatpur
Dhading Besi
Gorkha
Tanahun
Lumbini
Kapilbastu
Taulihawa
Rupandehi
Bhairahawa
Parasi
Palpa
Tansen
Syangja
Gulmi
Tamghas
Baglung
Myagdi
Kaski
Pokhara
Lamjung
Besishahar
Manang
Chame
Mustang
Jomsom
Dolpa
Dunai

NEPAL - Eastern Development Region

Scale 1:1,200,000

Source: Topographical Survey Branch, Survey Department N.G.

Modified UTM

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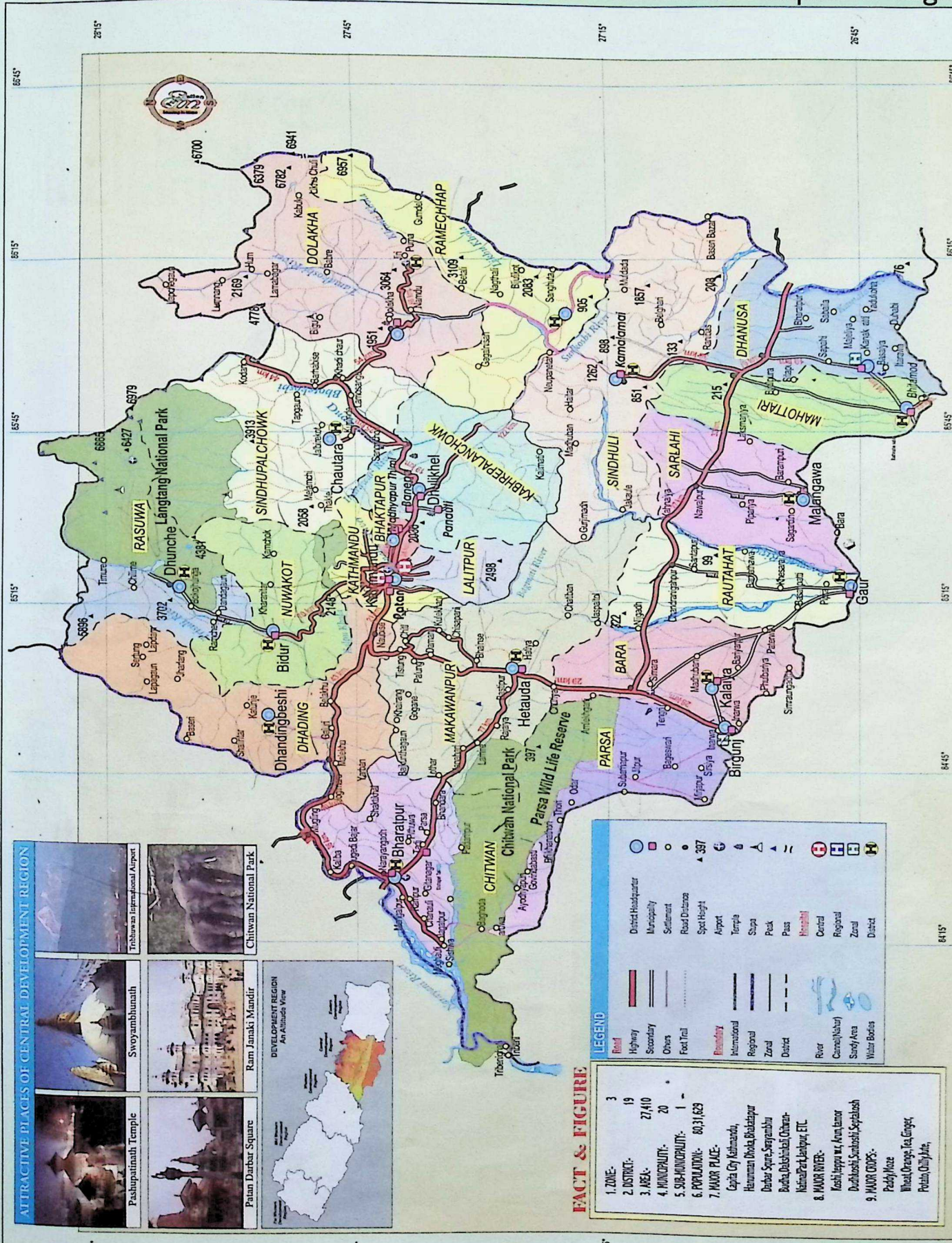
NEPAL - Central Development Region



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NEPAL - Western Development Region

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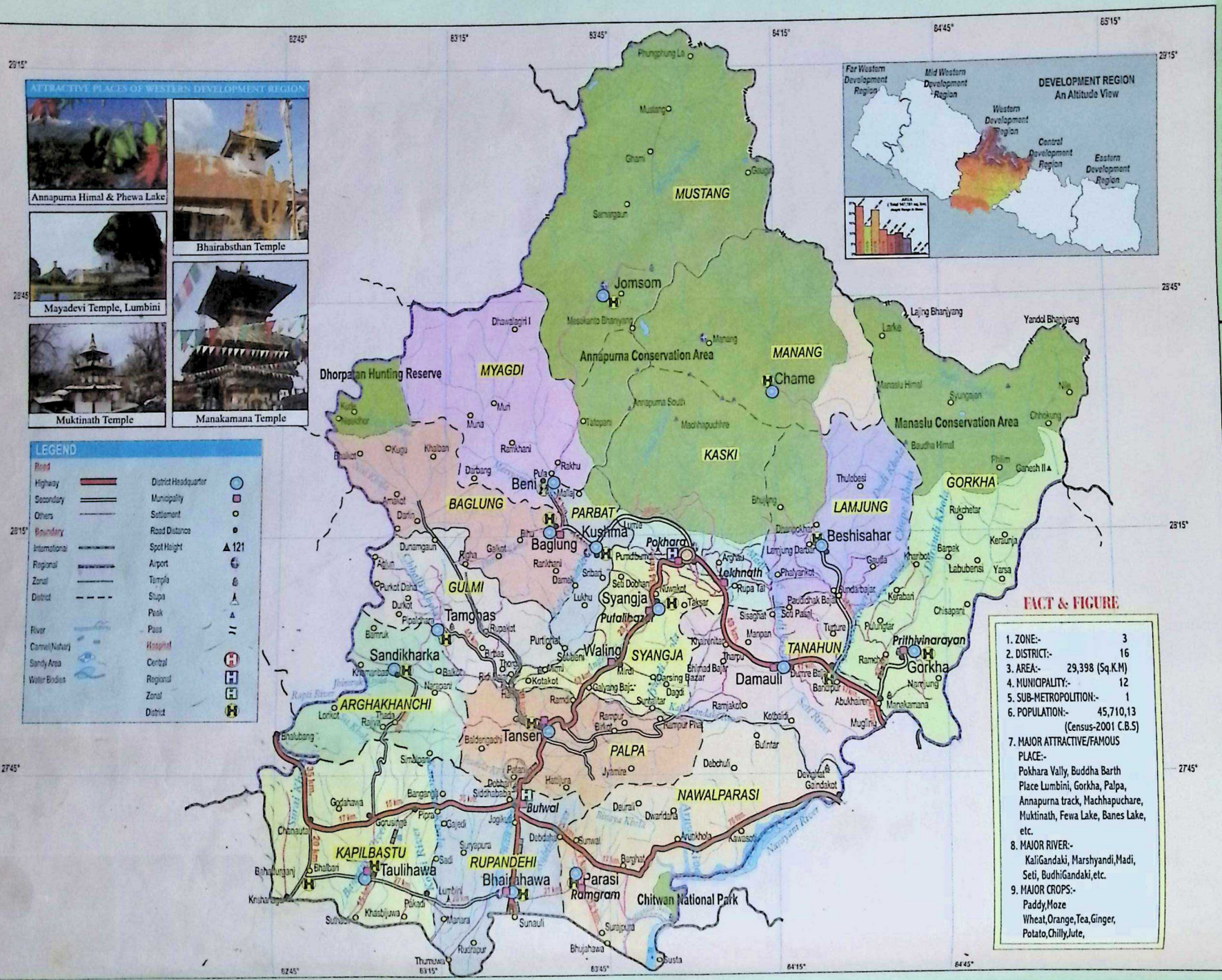

Scale 1:1,300,000

Source: Topographical Survey Branch, Survey Department N.G.

Modified UTM

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NEPAL - Mid-Western Development Region

Scale 1:1,550,000

Source: Topographical Survey Branch, Survey Department N.G.

Modified UTM

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NEPAL - Far-Western Development Region

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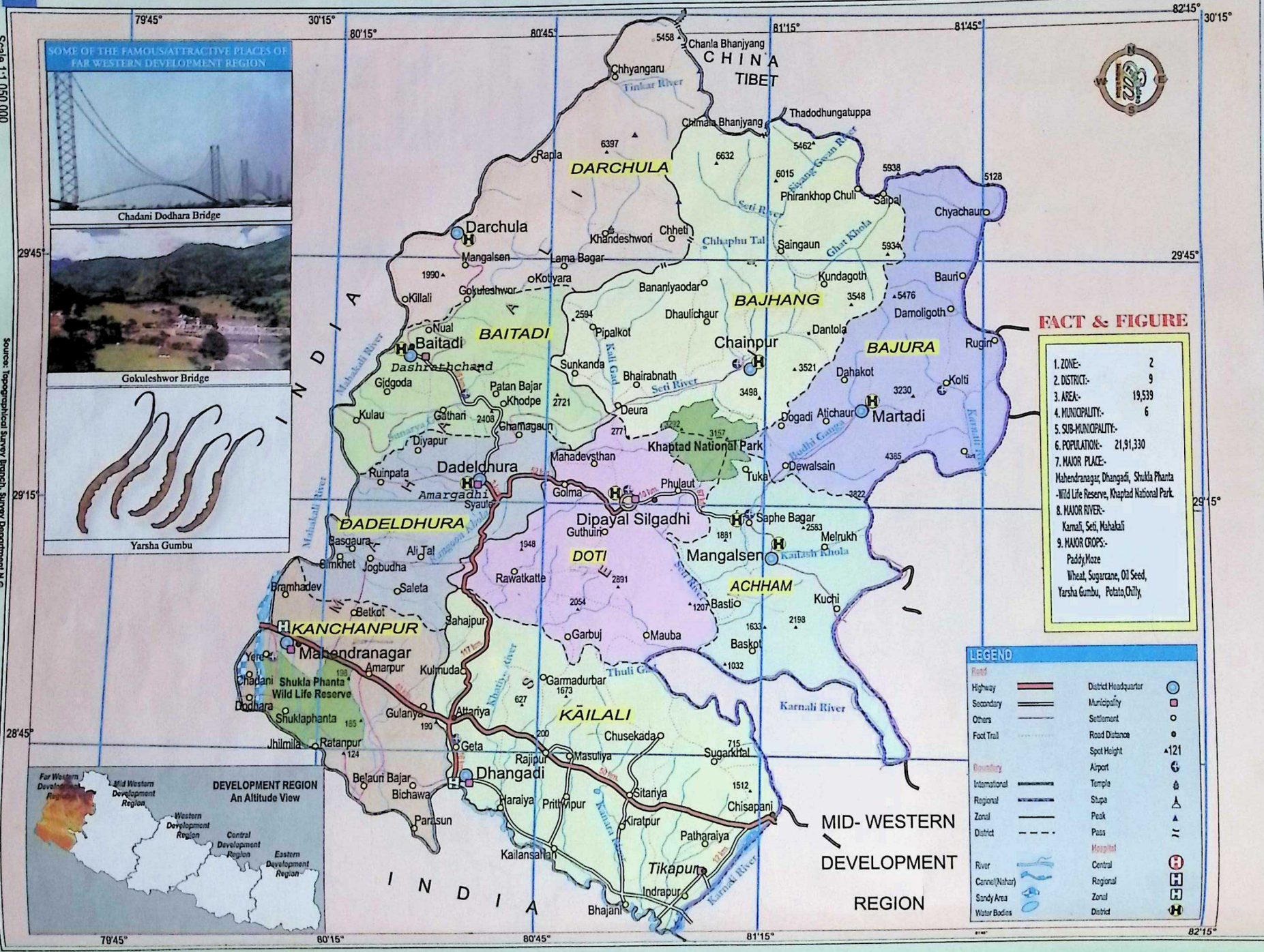

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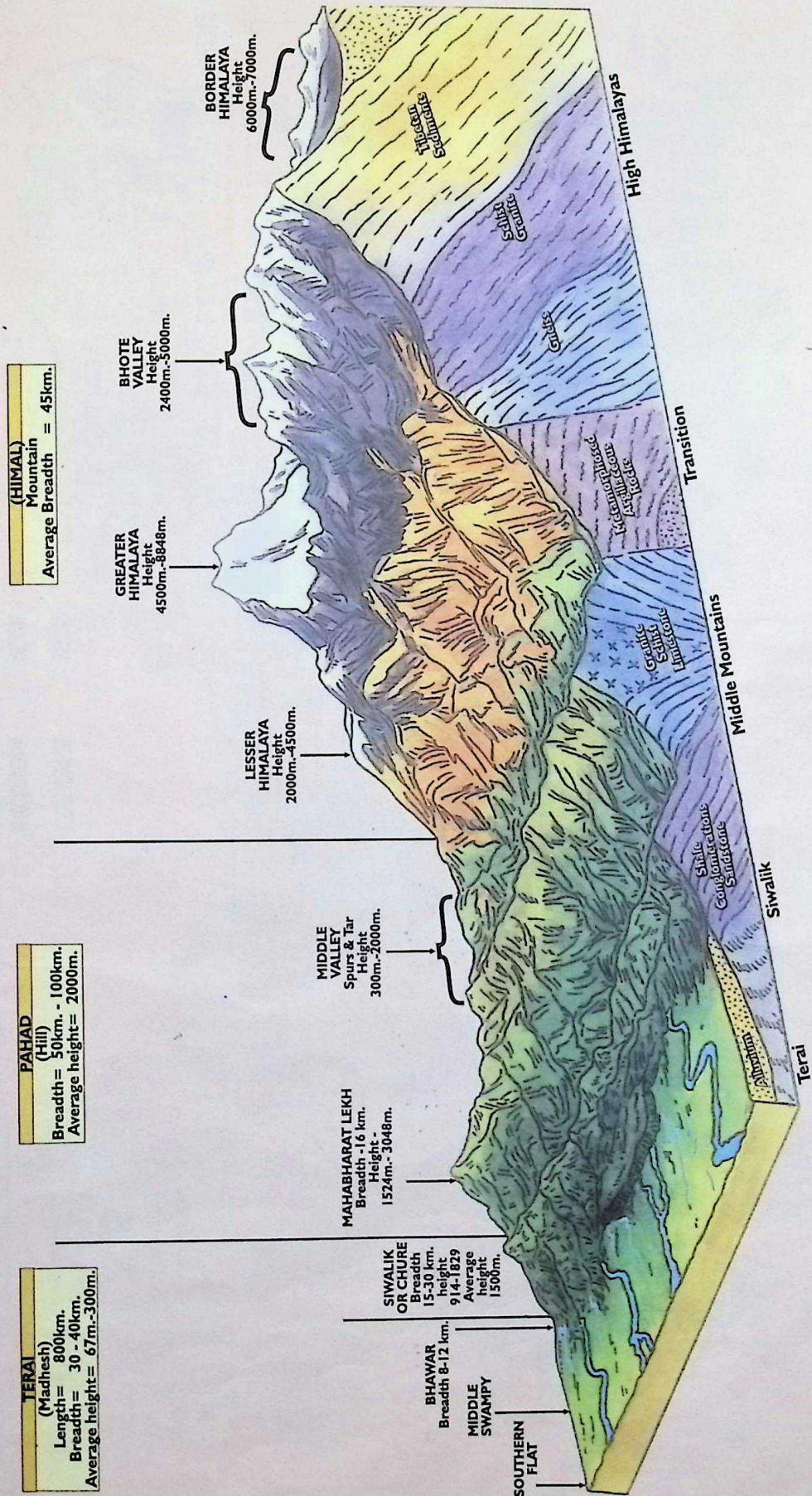

Source : Nelson. et.al. 1980, IWMP, DSCWM/FAO

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NEPAL- Political Division & District Area

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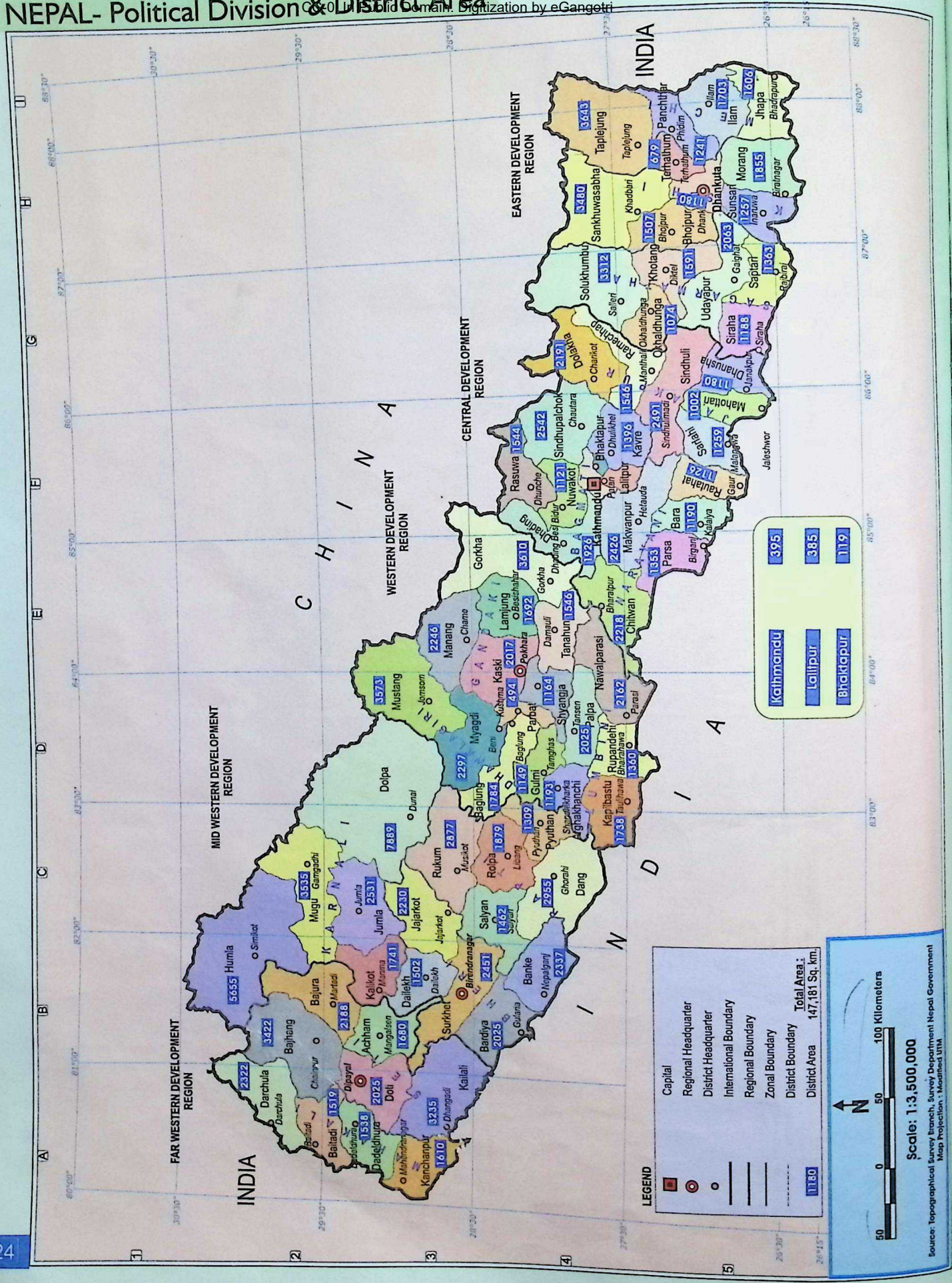

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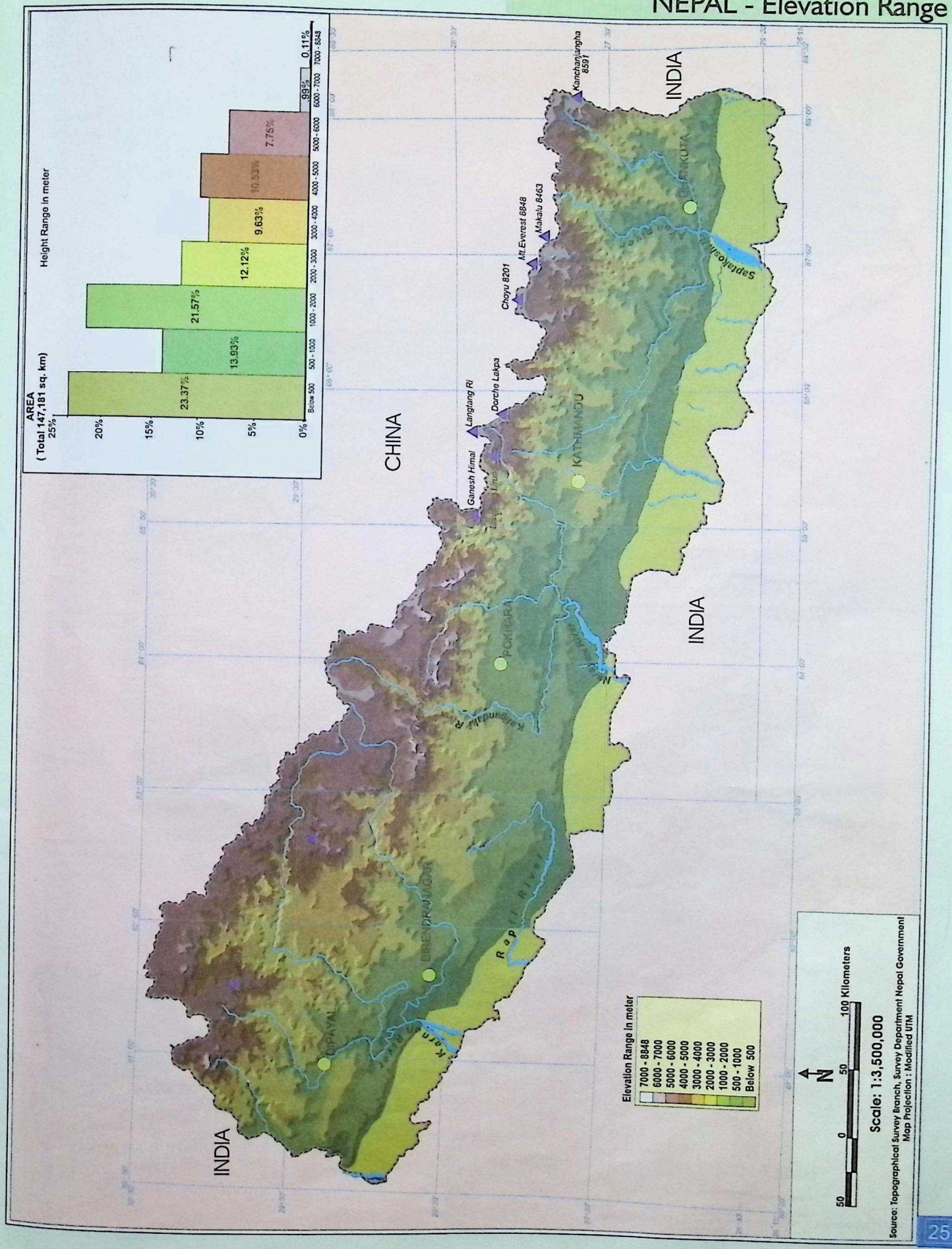
NEPAL - Elevation Range



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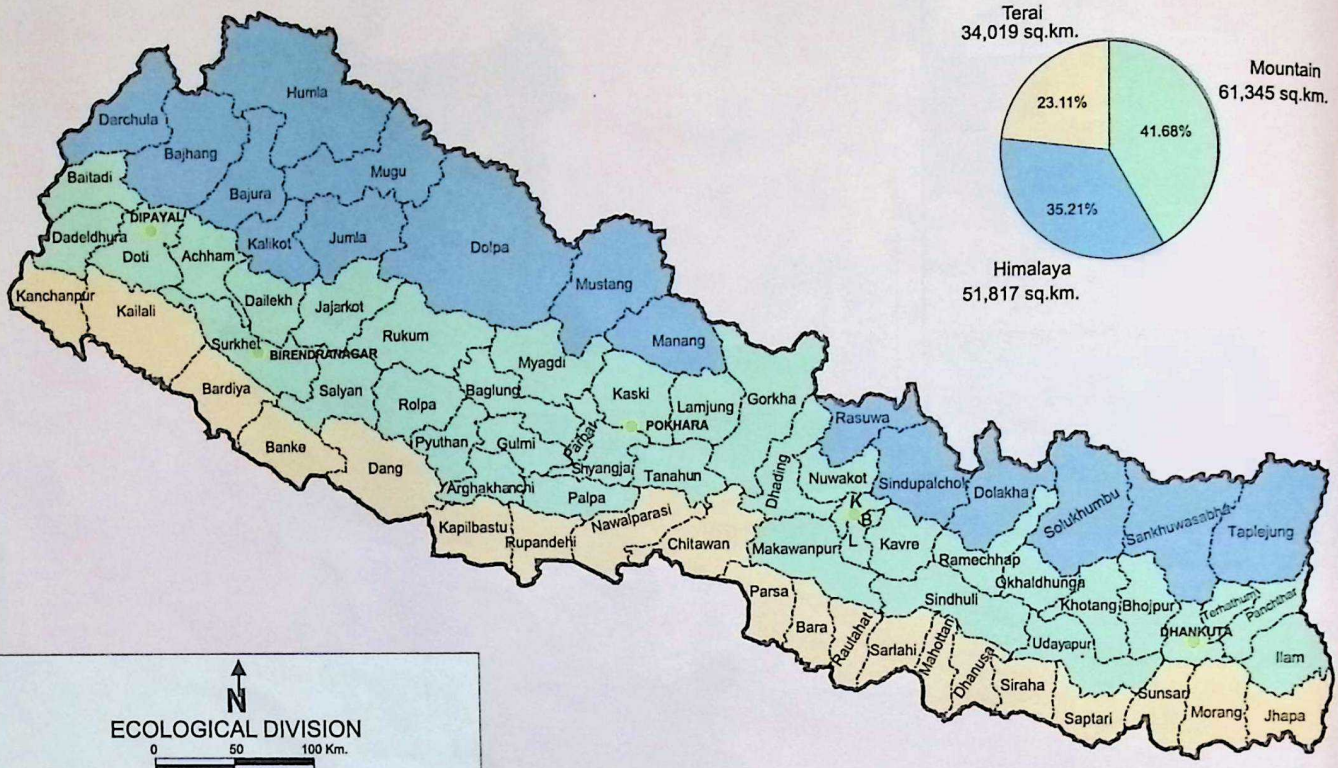
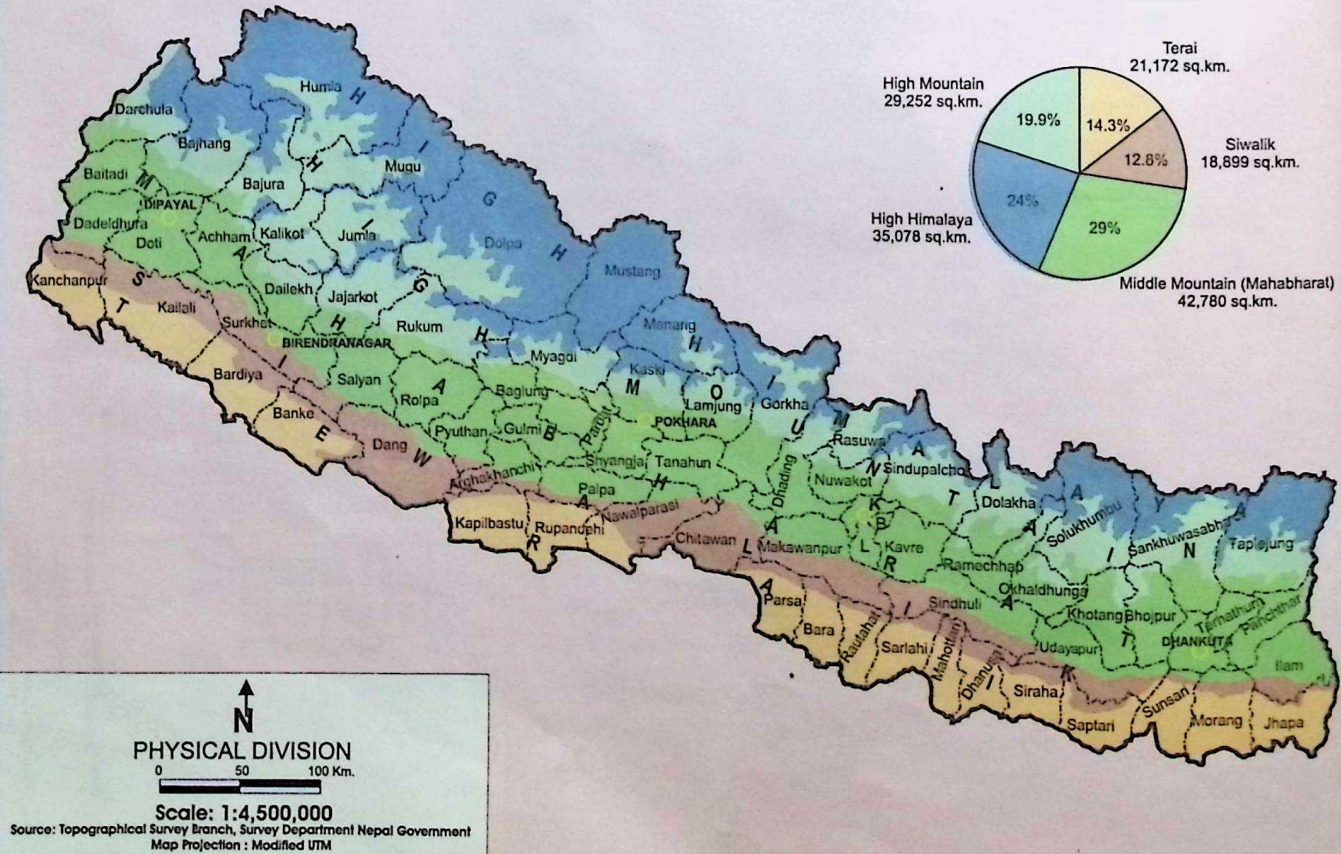
NEPAL- Ecological and Physical Division





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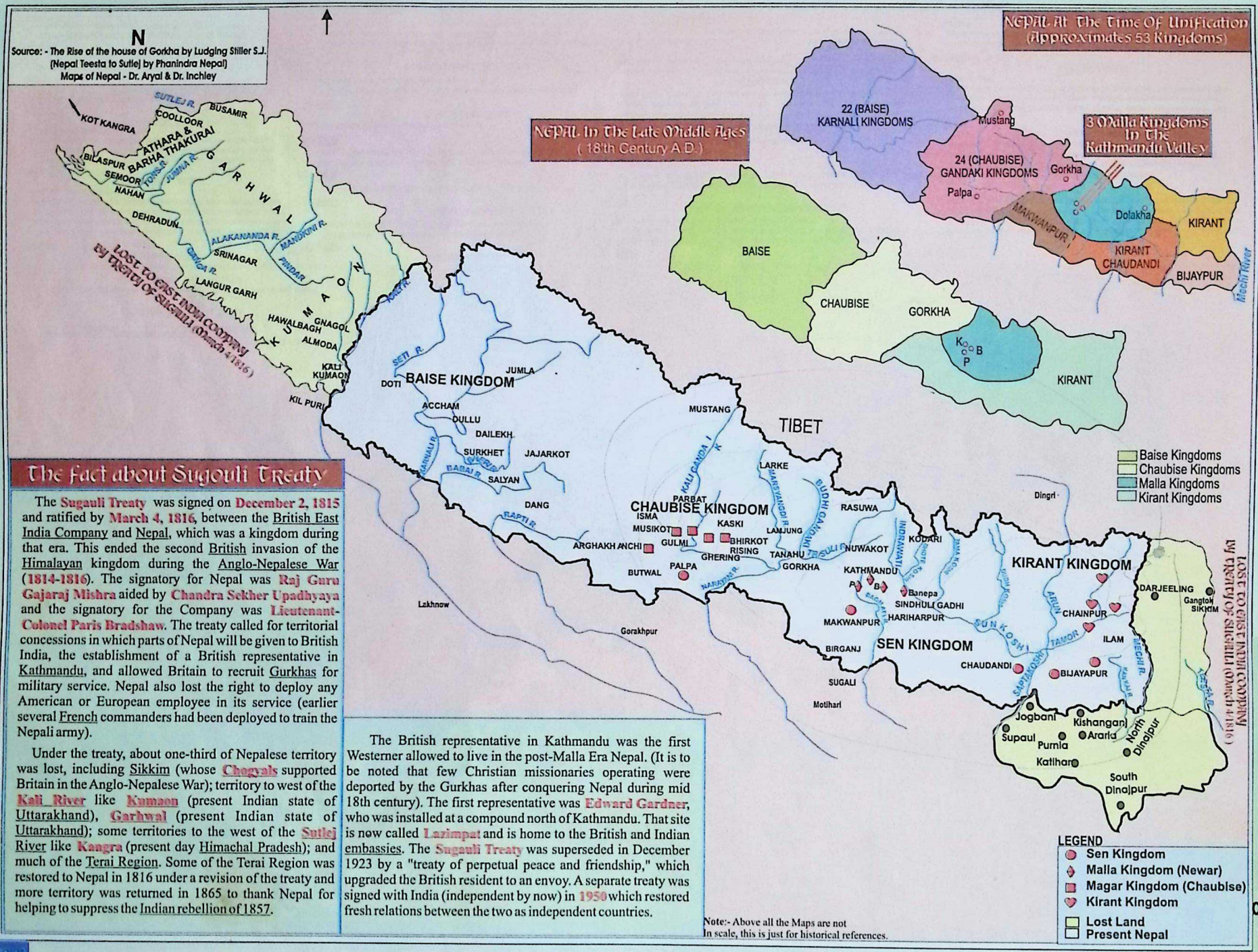
NEPAL- Historical Region



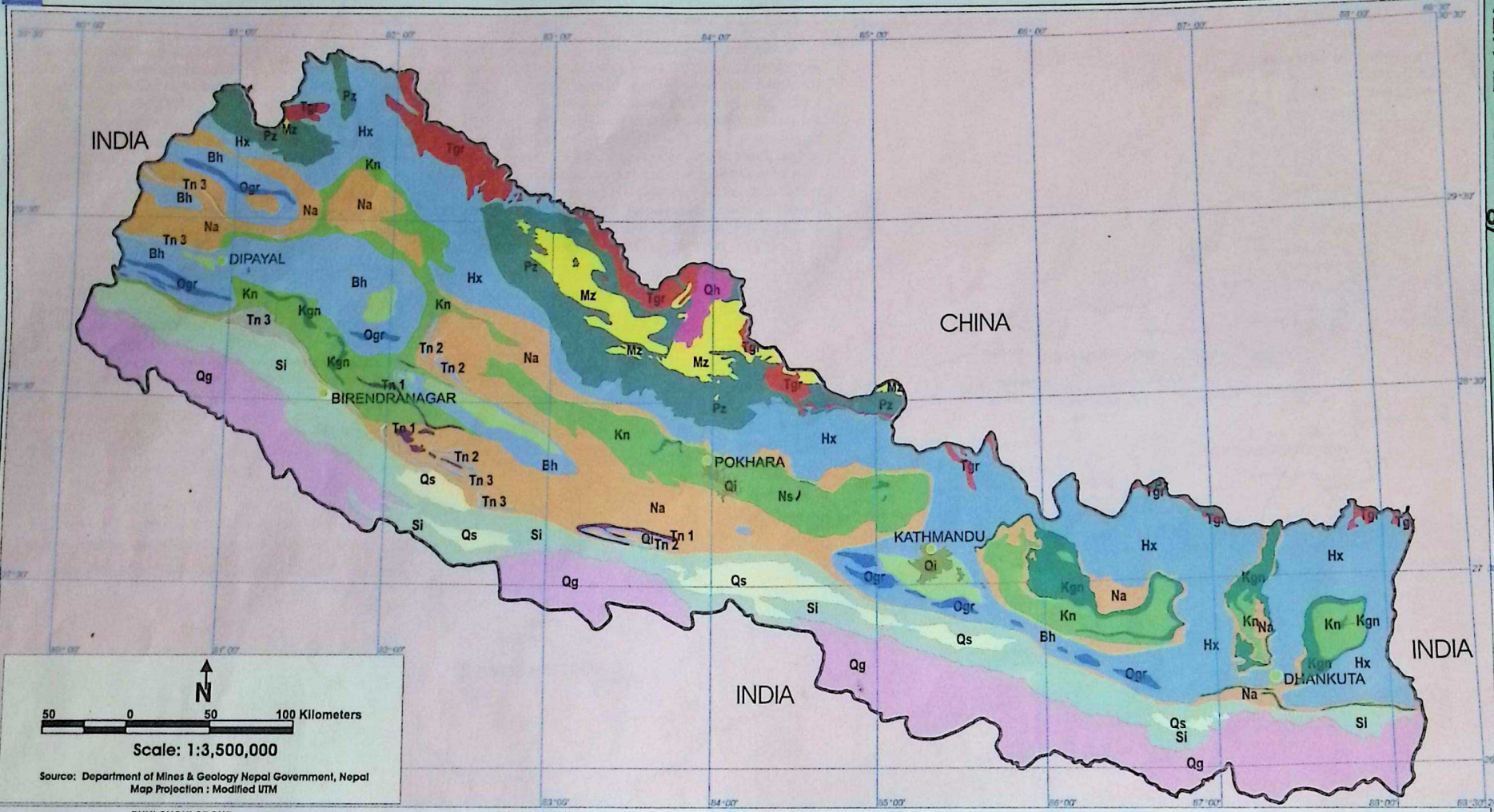
The fact about Sugauli Treaty

The **Sugauli Treaty** was signed on **December 2, 1815** and ratified by **March 4, 1816**, between the British East India Company and Nepal, which was a kingdom during that era. This ended the second British invasion of the Himalayan kingdom during the Anglo-Nepalese War (**1814-1816**). The signatory for Nepal was **Raj Guru Gajaraj Mishra** aided by **Chandra Sekher Upadhyaya** and the signatory for the Company was **Lieutenant-Colonel Paris Bradshaw**. The treaty called for territorial concessions in which parts of Nepal will be given to British India, the establishment of a British representative in Kathmandu, and allowed Britain to recruit Gurkhas for military service. Nepal also lost the right to deploy any American or European employee in its service (earlier several French commanders had been deployed to train the Nepali army).

Under the treaty, about one-third of Nepalese territory was lost, including Sikkim (whose **Chogyals** supported Britain in the Anglo-Nepalese War); territory to west of the **Kali River** like **Kumaon** (present Indian state of Uttarakhand), **Garhwal** (present Indian state of Uttarakhand); some territories to the west of the **Sutlej River** like **Kangra** (present day Himachal Pradesh); and much of the Terai Region. Some of the Terai Region was restored to Nepal in 1816 under a revision of the treaty and more territory was returned in 1865 to thank Nepal for helping to suppress the Indian rebellion of 1857.

The British representative in Kathmandu was the first Westerner allowed to live in the post-Malla Era Nepal. (It is to be noted that few Christian missionaries operating were deported by the Gurkhas after conquering Nepal during mid 18th century). The first representative was **Edward Gardner**, who was installed at a compound north of Kathmandu. That site is now called **Lazimpat** and is home to the British and Indian embassies. The **Sugauli Treaty** was superseded in December 1923 by a "treaty of perpetual peace and friendship," which upgraded the British resident to an envoy. A separate treaty was signed with India (independent by now) in **1950** which restored fresh relations between the two as independent countries.

NEPAL - Geology



PHULCHOKI GROUP

Ph Early to Middle Paleozoic, fossiliferous (crinoids and trilobites) calcareous rocks with subordinate siliceous and argillaceous sediments in the upper part. Lower part : clastic and feebly metamarphosed rocks (phyllites, quartzites and siltstones) Equivalent to paleozoic rocks of the Tibetan sedimentary zone.

BHIMPHEDI GROUP

Bh Precambrian green Schists metamorphosed rocks : Schists, quartzites and few marble horizons. Locally migmatised and gneissified Granite intrusions present. Equivalent to Precambrain rocks of the Higher Himalayan Crystallines.

GANGETIC PLAIN

Qg Quaternary Alluvial river deposit.

SUB HIMALAYA

Qs Quaternary Alluvial deposit of Dun Basins.

SIWALIK GROUP

Si Middle - Miocene to Pho-Pleistocene molassic fluvial deposit, conglomerates, sandstone and shale with vertebrate fossils.

LESSER HIMALAYA

Qi Plio - Pleistocene to Quaternary Fluvial/fluviogical gravels, conglomerates and lacustrine clay deposit with vertebrate fossils.

IGNEOUS ROCKS

Ogr Ordovician Two mica granites with tourmaline.

Kgn Precambrai and probably Paleozoic Augen gneisses and two mica granites mainly in Kuncha Group, some also Nuwakot Group

Ns Precambria, Nepheline syenite in Kuncha Group.

HIGHER HIMALAYAS

Qh Plio-Pleistocene to Quaternary, Mainly fluvial and fluvio torrential sediments with local lacustrine clays and marlstones.

TIBETAN SEDIMENTARY ZONE

Mz Mesozoic Triassic to Lower Cretaceous . Mainly shallow continental plateform sediments with local pro-delta facies in the Early Cretaceous Sandstones, slates, shales with glauconite, Mainly ammonites and belemnites in Jurassic limestone.

Pz Paleozoic Cambrian to Permain, Lower part mainly calcareous, middle part pelagic and upper part is rich in detrail sediments Limestone and shale, Early Permian tilloid beds with plant fossils and focal spilitic lava flows.

HIGHER HIMALAYAN CRYSTALLINES

Hx Preambria high grade metamorphic rocks comprising gneisses, quartzites and marbles. Migmatites and granite geneisses present predominantly in the upper part.

Tgr Tertiary (Miocene). Two mica leucocratic granites with tourmaline

LESSER HIMALAYAN METASEDIMENTS

Precambrian to Tertiary. Predominantly low grade clastic metasedimentsof Precambrian to Lower Paleozoic age with a few marker limestone/delomite horizons. Intensively folded, Permo-Carboniferous to Mid-Miocene sediments, locally rich in flora and fauna.

TANSEN GROUP

Permo-Carboniferous to Mid-Miocene clastic sediments (diamictites, sandstones, siltstones and shales) with local limestone beds

Tn 3 Tertiary Series Eocene to Mid-Miocene, Lower Part : Shales and Limestones with Foraminifera. Upper part sandstones and shales of fluvial flood plain origin with plant remains.

Tn 2 Mesozoic Series, Upper Jurassic to Creataceous. Lower part: continental fluvial sediments (conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones and shales/slates) with lava flows and plant fossils, Upper units are partly marine (limestones and shales), dominantly fluvial sediments (sandstones, quartzites and shales) with plant remains.

Tn 1 Permo-Carboniferous Series : Permo-Carboniferous, partially glaciomarine and predominantly glaciofluvial and fluvial sediments (diamictites, shales/slates, sandstones and siltstones)with flora and fauna.

NAWAKOT GROUP

Na Precambrain to Lower Paleozoic. Mainly shallow marine sediment; lower part dominantly clastic (phyllites, sandstones, quartzites and calcareous sandstones). Stromatolitic limestones and black slates occur in the upper part, Basic sills and dykes present.

KUNCHA GROUP

Kn Precambrian, Mainly flyschoid sequence (bedded schists, phyllites and metasandstones), locally shallow water quartzite beds and basic sills and dykes present.

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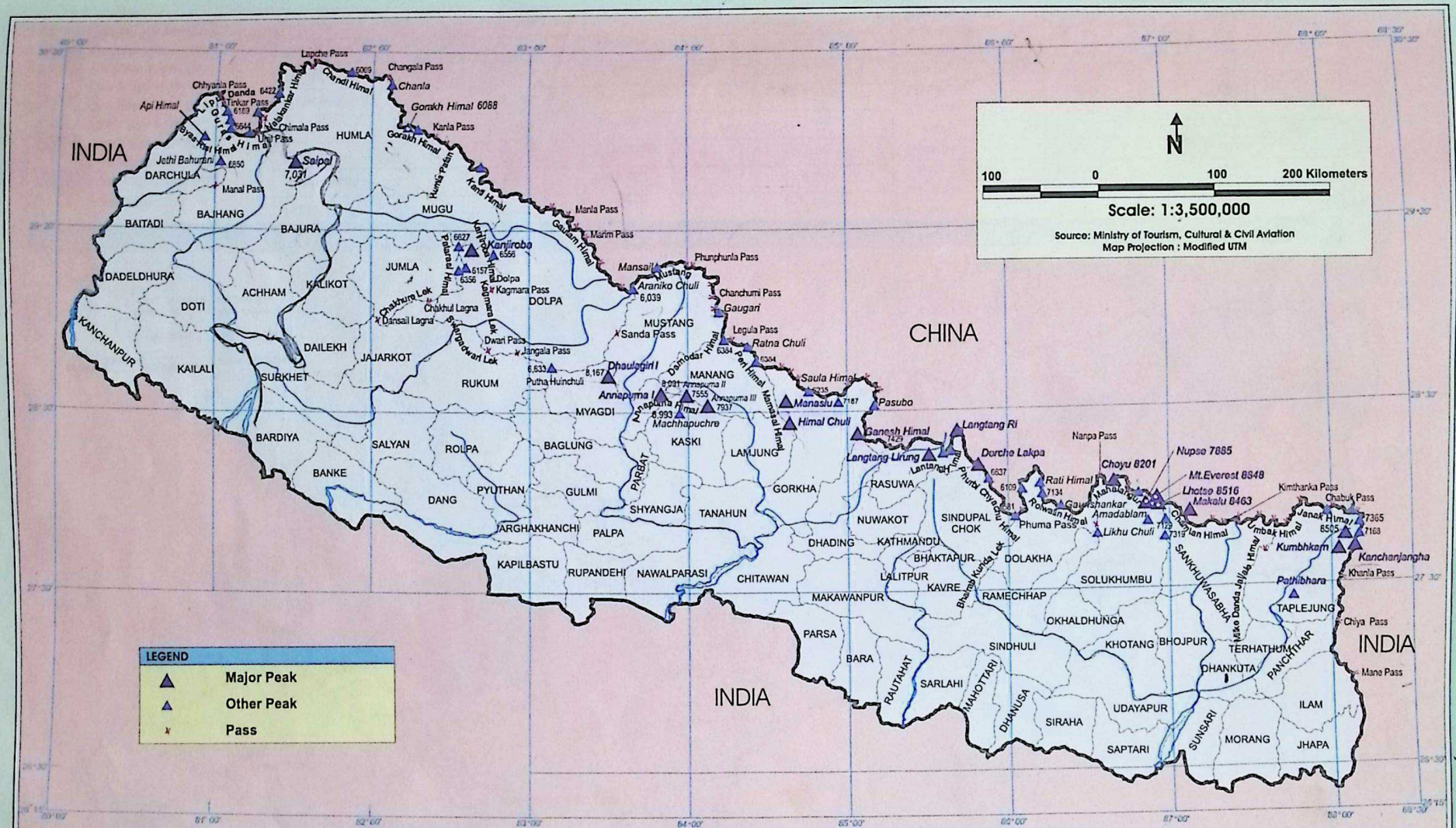
NEPAL - Peak, Pass & Mountain Range



Peak Name	Height (in meter)	Peak Name	Height (in meter)	Peak Name	Height (in meter)	Peak Name	Height (in meter)	Peak Name	Height (in meter)
Sagarmatha(Mt. Eve.)	8848	Annapurn III	7555	Ratna Chuli	7128	Likhu Chuli	6719	Lasa	6189
Kanchanjangha	8586	Jongsang	7483	Himlung	7126	Mukut Himal	6639	Chomopamari	6109
Lhotse	8516	Ganesh Himal I	7429	Ganesh Himal(II)	7111	Yokapahar (Namba VIII)	6401	Gorkha Himal	6092
Yalung Kang	8505	Kirant Chuli	7365	Ganesh Himal(III)	7110	Pashuwo	6177	Rati Himal	6054
Makalu	8463	Chamlang	7319	Saipal	7031	Paltathumba	6157	Araniko Chuli	6034
Cho Oyu	8201	Putha Hiunchuli	7246	Machhapuchre	6993	Gaugari	6110	Changla	5663
Dhaulagiri	8167	Pathibhara Chuli	7235	Dorle Pahad	6979	Phurbi Chyachu	6631	Thadodhungatuppa	5638
Manaslu	8163	Langtang Lirung	7232	Dorje Lakpa	6966	Kande Hiunchuli	6627	Kharne	5581
Annapurna I	8091	Langtang Ri	7205	Nepal Peak	6910	Chonkuchu	6424	Risangumba	5395
Annapurna II	7937	Shringi Himal	7187	Kanjiroba	6883	Jyachhung	6388	Numuchotuppa	5250
Kangbachen	7903	Pumori	7161	Jethibahurani	6850	Bhrikuti	6346	Pokharidanda	4487
Himal Chuli (East)	7893	Gaurishankar	7134	Ohmi Kanga	6829	Aassjytuppa	6265		
Nuptse	7885	Apihimal	7132	Amadablam	6812	Saula Himal	6235		
Kumbhkarn	7710	Barun	7129						

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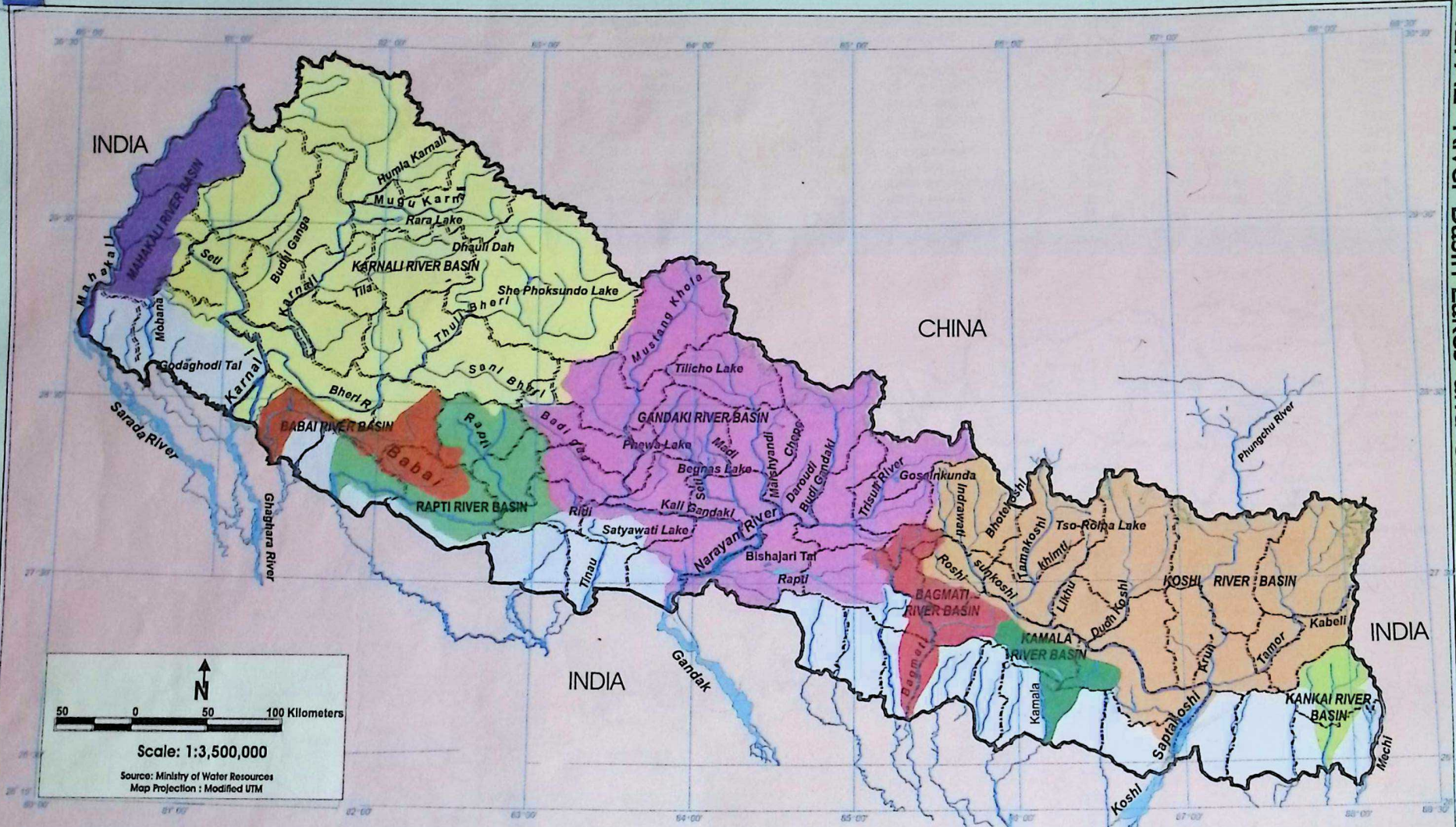
NEPAL- River Basin Lakes and Glacier



LEGEND
Glacier
Mahakali River Basin
Karnali River Basin
Babai River Basin
Rapti River Basin
Gandaki River Basin
Koshi River Basin
Bagmati River Basin
Kamala River Basin
Kankai River Basin

MAJOR GLACIERS	LENGTH	MAJOR GLACIERS	LENGTH
Barun	16.4 km.	Lamtang	17.7 km.
Bhotekoshi	17.1 km.	Lhonak	11.4 km.
Hindun	17.7 km.	Ngojumba	22.5 km.
Inkhu	10.7 km.	Rolwaling	22.1 km.
Kanchanjunga	20.9 km.	West Barun	15.8 km.
Khumbu (Lotse & Imja)	32 km.	Yalung	23.4 km.
Kumbhakarna	13.3 km.	Yamtari	10 .1 km.
Lamjung	15.2 km.		

MAJOR RIVER	AREA (SQ KM)	LENGTH (KM)
Babai	4,800	190
Bagmati	4,000	163
Eastern Rapti	125	NA
Kamala	2,200	107
Kankai	108	NA
Karnali	49,000	507
Mahakali	15,300	223
Mechi	NA	125
Saptagandaki	34,960	338
Saptakoshi	28,140	NA
Western Rapti	6,500	257

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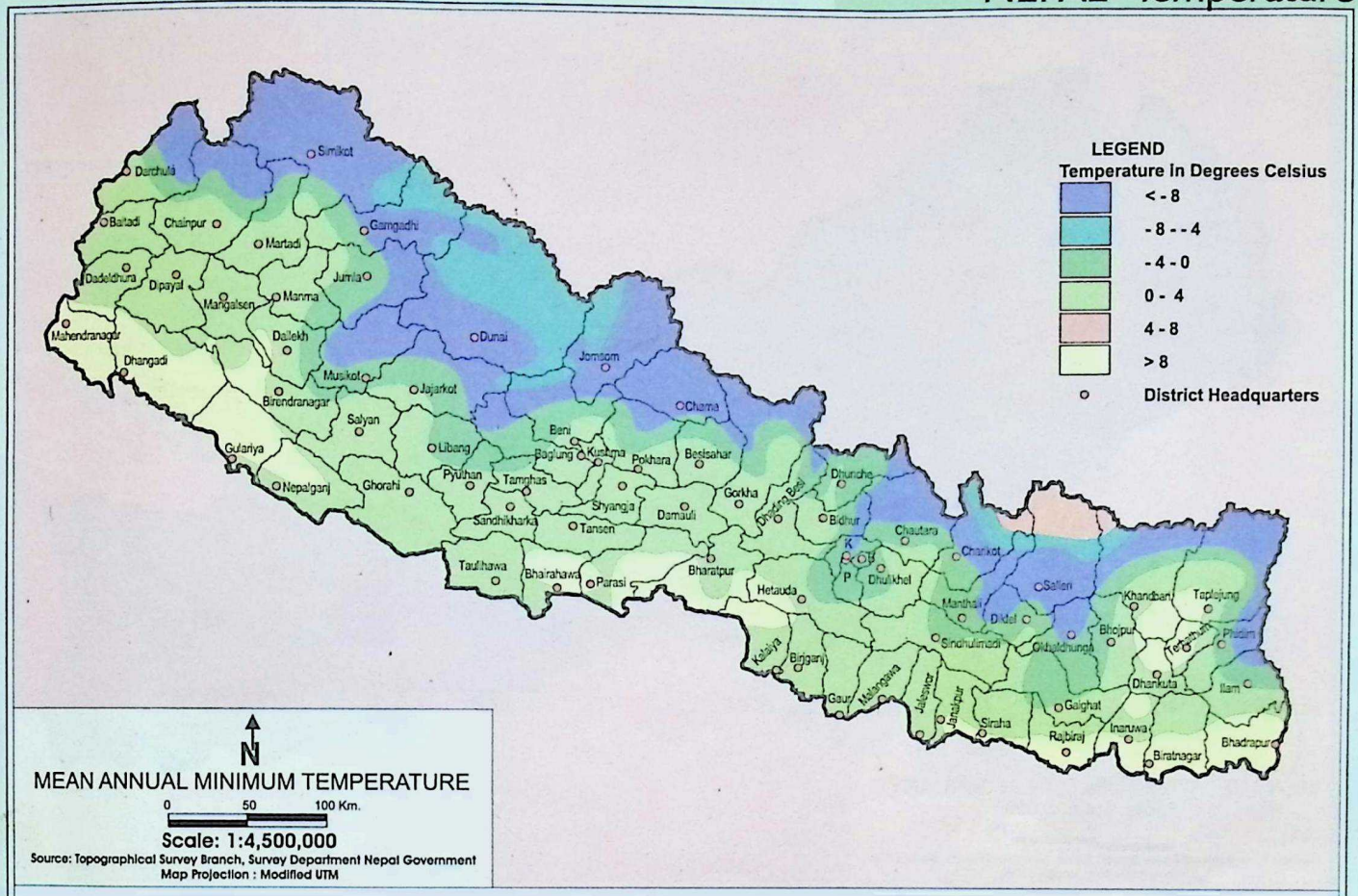
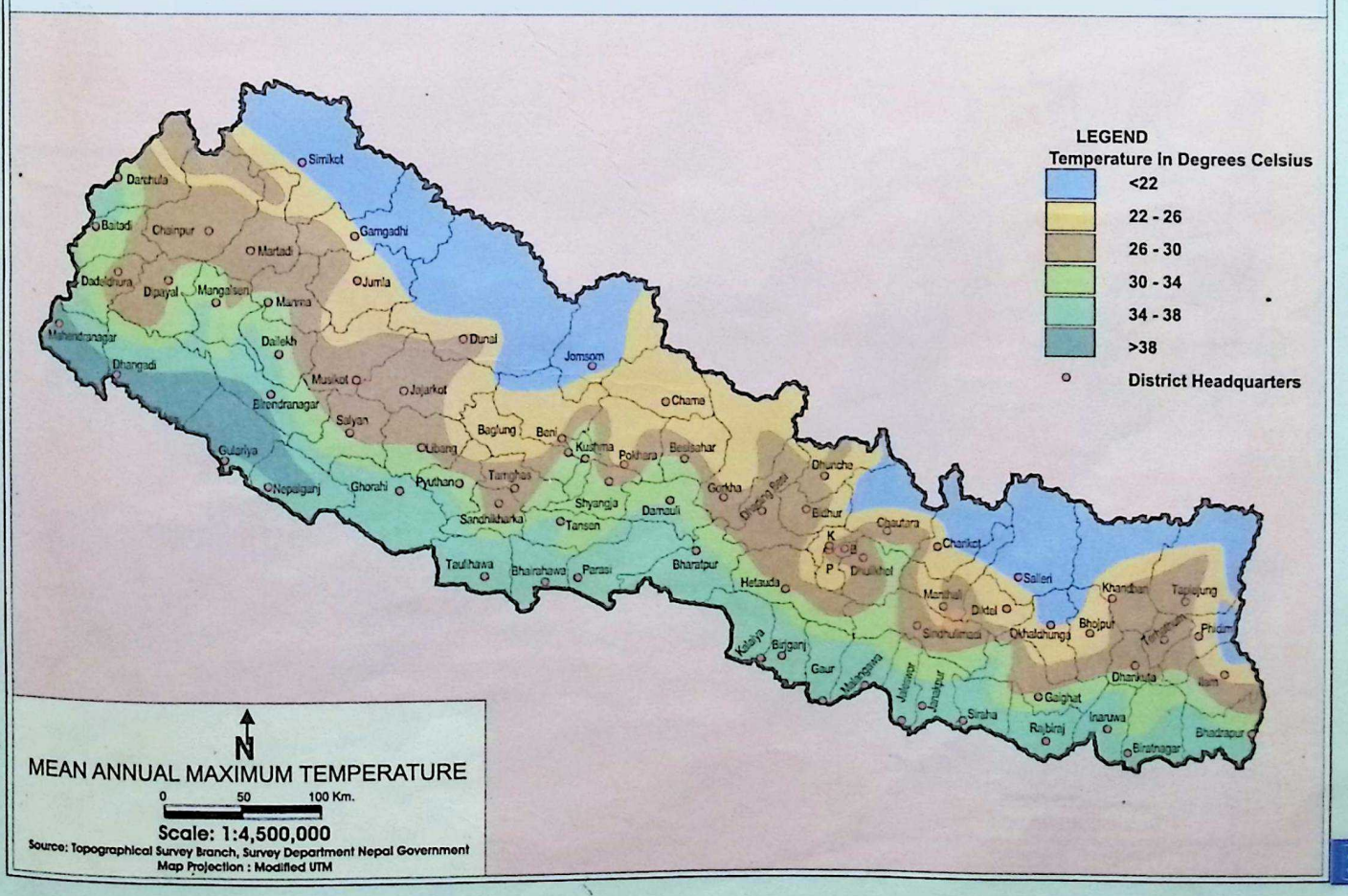
NEPAL- Temperature





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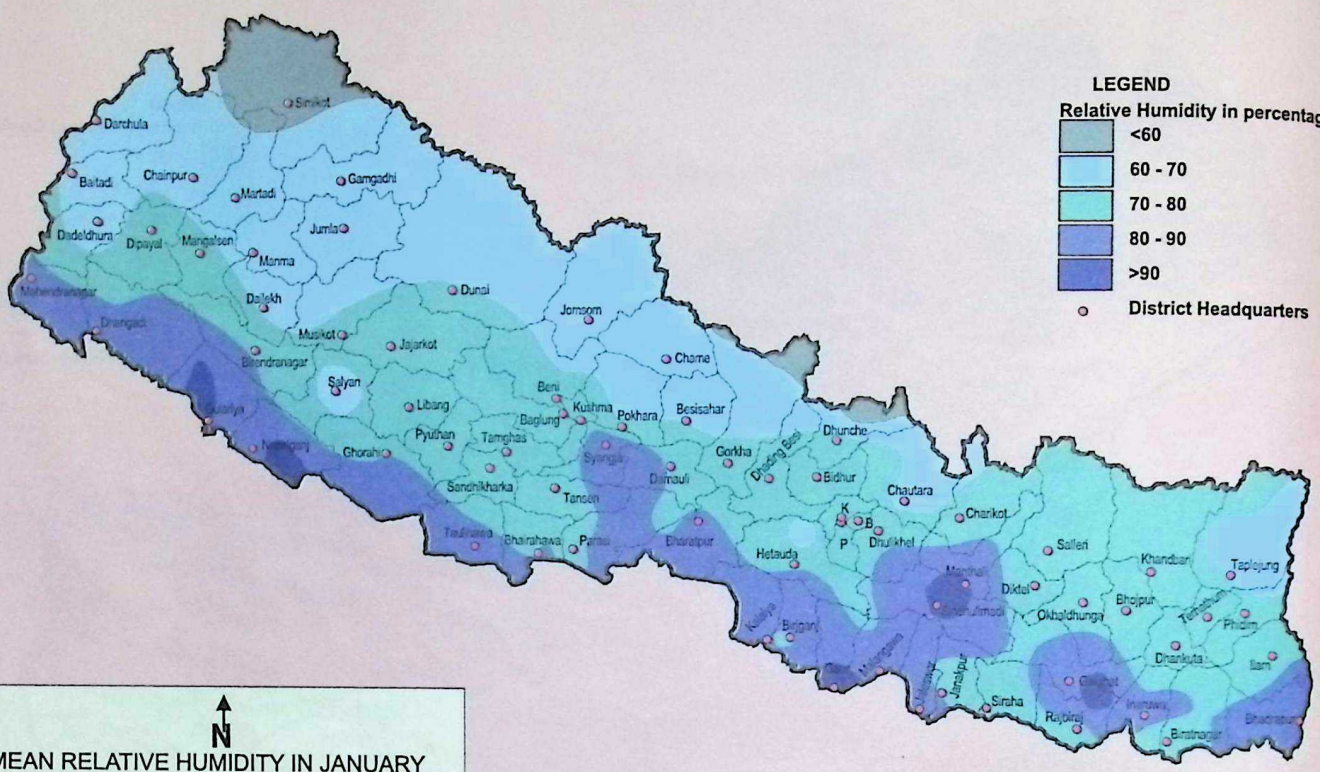
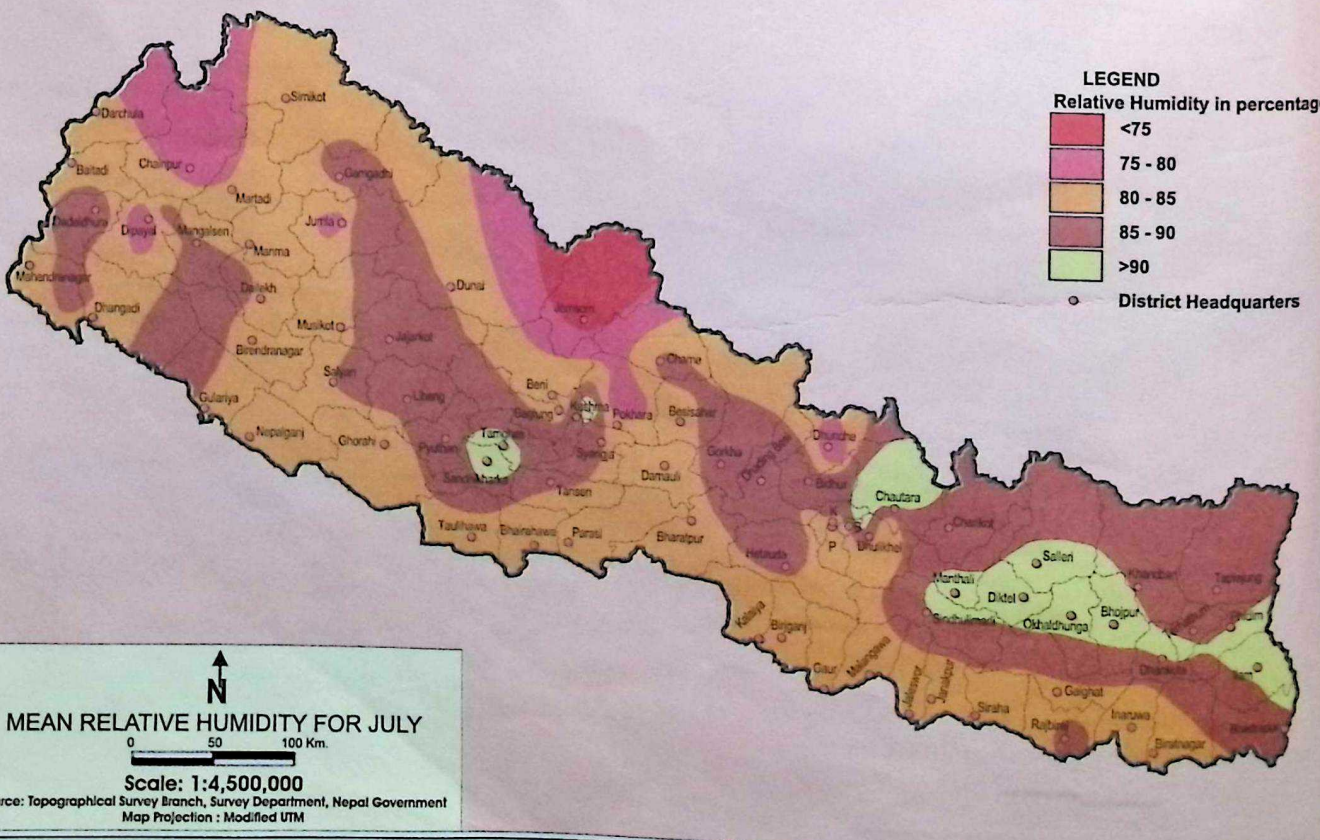
NEPAL- Humidity





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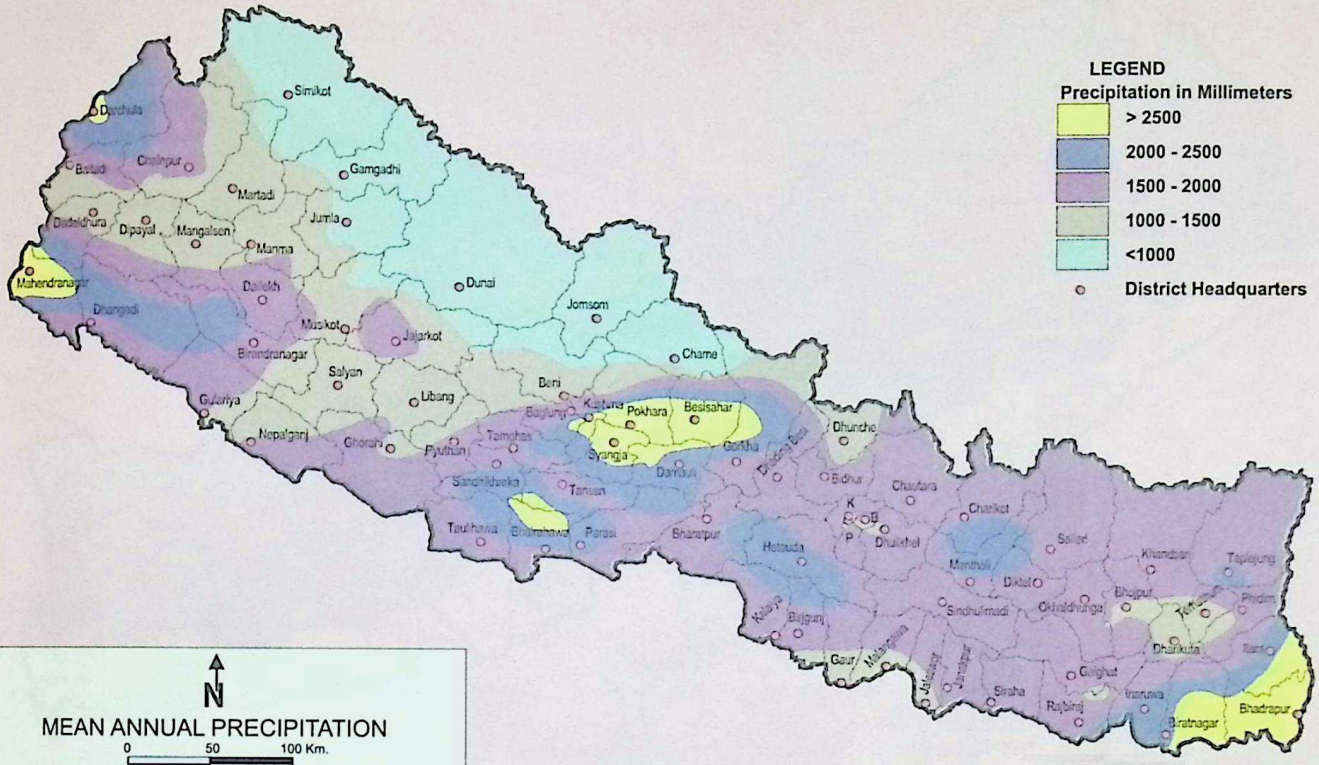

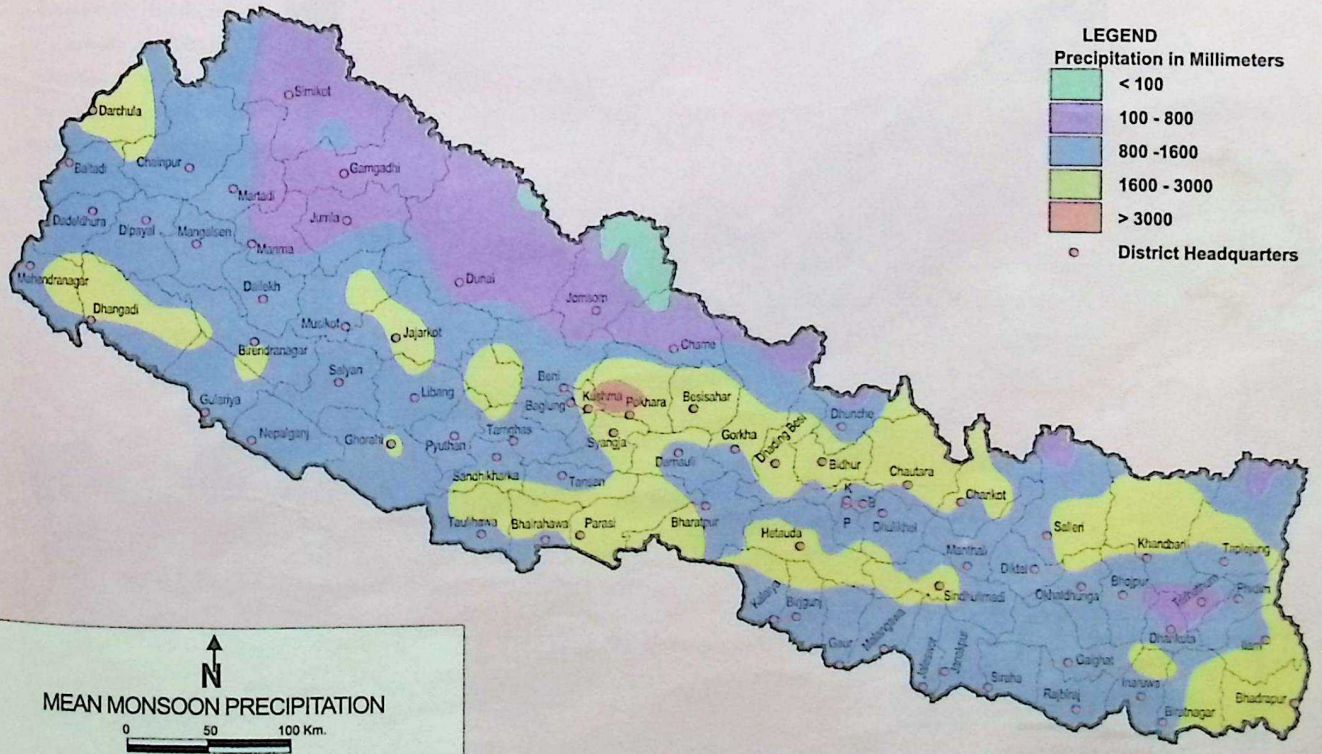

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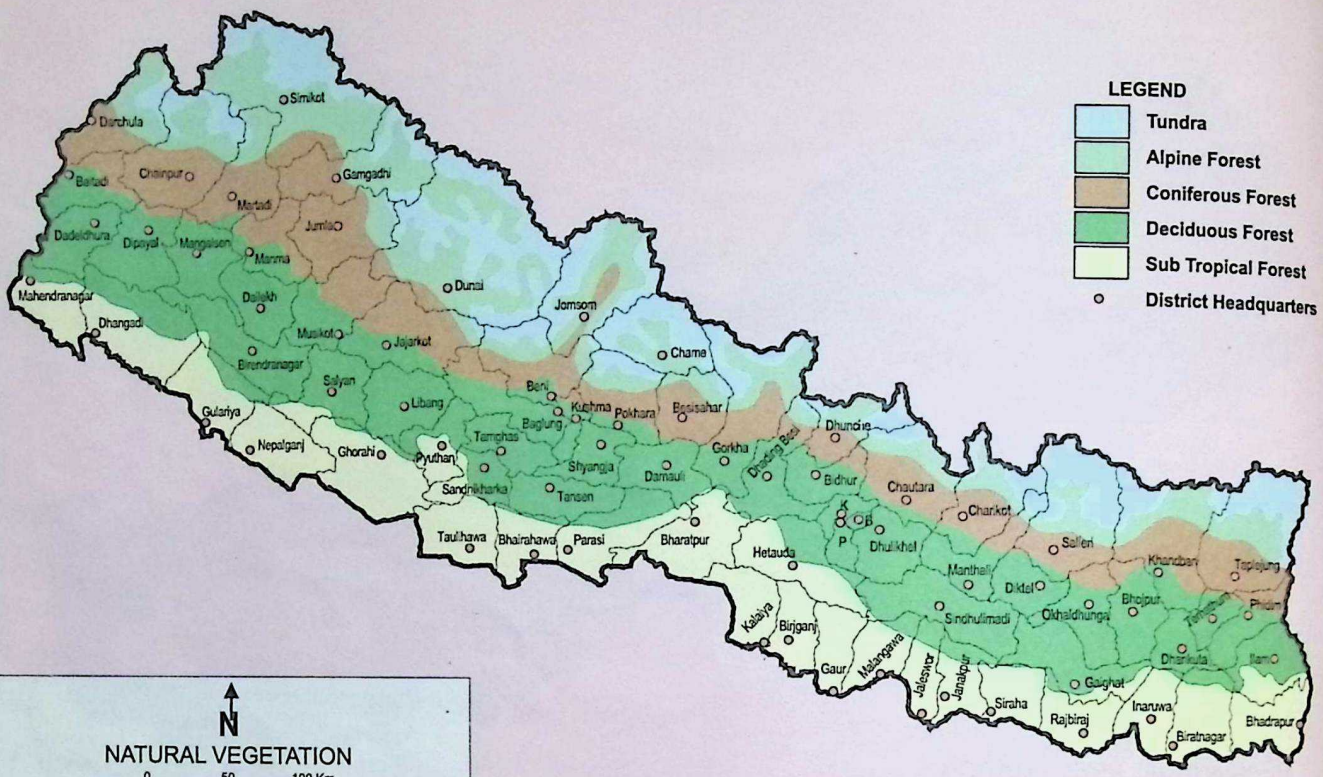
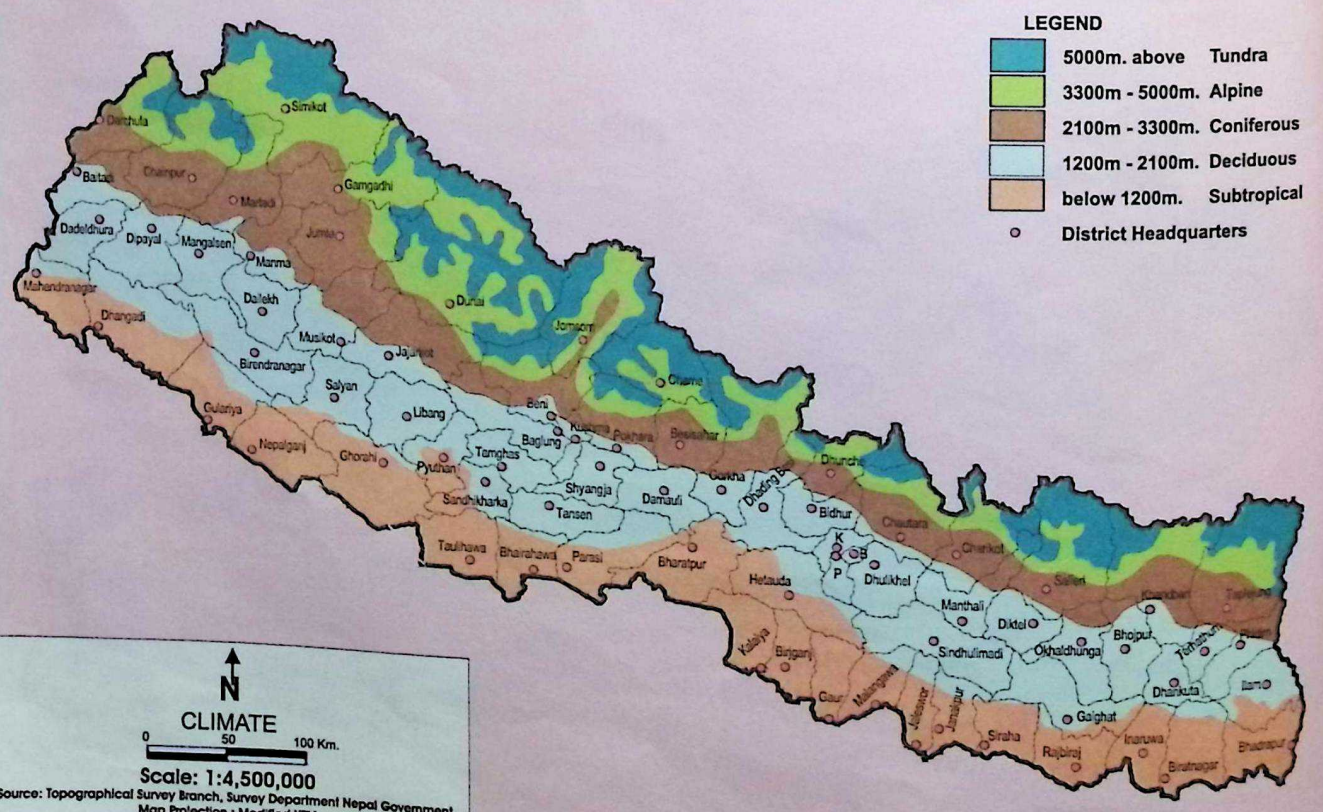
NEPAL- Natural Vegetation and Climate





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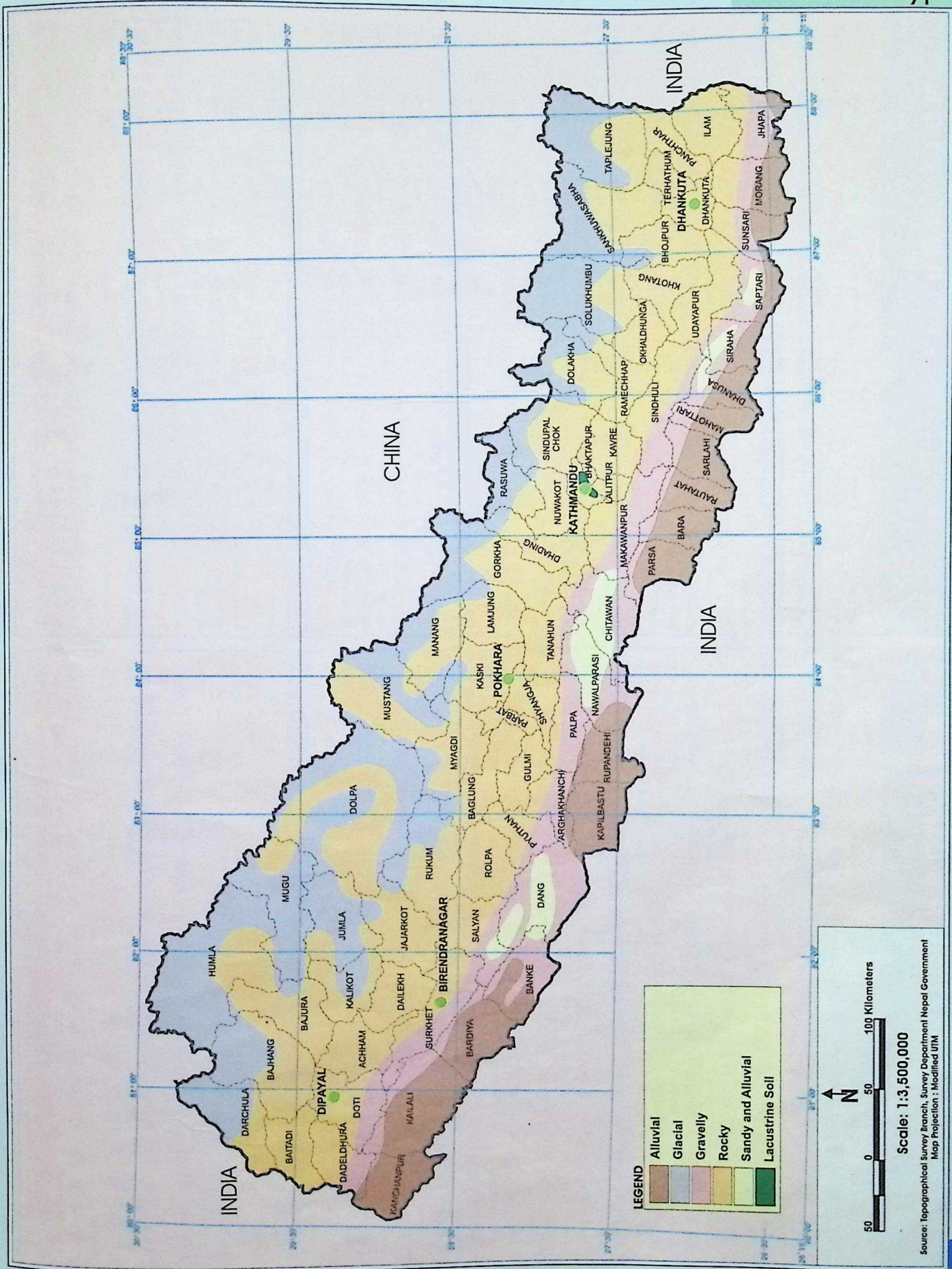
NEPAL- Soil Type



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NEPAL - Population and Area, 2001

COUNTRY / DEV. REGION / ZONE / DISTRICT	CAPITAL / HEADQUATERS	AREA (sq.km)	POPULATION MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	DENSITY (P/sq.km)
NEPAL	**KATHMANDU**	**147,181**	**11,563921**	**11,587,502**	**23,151,423**	**157.3**
Eastern Dev. Reg.	***DHANKUTA***	***28456***	**2670622**	**2673854**	**5,354,476**	***187.8***
MECHI ZONE		**8196**	**649356**	**658313**	**1307669**	**159.5**
Ilam	Ilam	1703	142434	140372	282806	166.1
Jhapa	Chandragadhi	1606	314627	318415	633042	428.5
Panchthar	Phidim	1241	99042	103014	202056	162.8
Taplejung	Taplejung	3646	66205	68493	134698	36.9
KOSHI ZONE		**9669**	**1050813**	**1059850**	**2110664**	**218.3**
Bhojpur	Bhojpur	1507	97762	105256	203018	134.7
Dhankuta	Dhankuta	891	*81841*	84638	166479	186.9
Morang	Biratnagar	1855	422895	420325	843220	444.6
Sankhuwasabha	Khandbari	3480	77853	81350	159203	45.8
Sunsari	Inaruwa	1257	315530	310103	625633	497.7
Terhathum	Terhathum	679	54932	58179	113111	166.6
SAGARMATHA ZONE		**10591**	**970453**	**955690**	**1926143**	**181.9**
Khotang	Diktel	1591	112821	118564	231385	145.4
Okhaldhunga	Okhaldhunga	1074	75361	81341	156702	145.9
Saptari	Rajbiraj	1363	291409	278873	570282	418.4
Siraha	Siraha	1188	292679	277201	569880	481.8
Solukhumbu	Salleri	3312	53173	54513	107686	32.5
Udayapur	Gaighat	2063	143756	143933	287689	139.5
Central Dev.Reg.	***KATHMANDU***	***27410***	***4109059***	***3922570***	***8031629***	***293***
JANAKPUR ZONE		**9669**	**1306605**	**1250399**	**2557004**	**264.5**
Dhanusha	Janakpur	1180	349422	321942	671364	569.0
Dolakha	Charikot	2191	86110	89802	175912	93.2
Mahottari	Jaleshwor	1002	287905	265576	553481	552.4
Ramechhap	Ramechhap	1546	100853	111555	212408	137.4
Sariahi	Malangawa	1259	329182	306519	635701	504.9
Sindhuli	Sidhulimadi	2491	138037	139222	277259	112.3
BAGMATI ZONE		**9428**	**1536172**	**1472315**	**3008487**	**319.1**
Bhaktapur	Bhaktapur	119	114798	110663	225461	1894.6
Dhading	Dhading	1926	165864	172794	338658	175.8
Kathmandu	Kathmandu	395	576010	505835	1081845	2768.9
Kavrepalanchok	Dhulikhel	1396	188947	196725	385672	276.3
Lalitpur	Lalitpur	385	172455	165330	337785	877.4
Nuwakot	Bidur	1121	142731	145747	288478	257.3
Rasuwa	Dhunche	1544	23355	21376	44731	29
Sindhupalchok	Chautara	2542	146341	147378	293719	*120.3*
NARAYANI ZONE		**8313**	**1266282**	**1199856**	**2466138**	**296.7**
Bara	Kalaiya	1190	289397	269738	559135	469.9
Chitawan	Bharatpur	2218	235084	236964	472048	212.8
Makawanpur	Hetauda	2426	199144	193460	392604	161.8
Parsa	Birganj	1353	260411	236808	497219	367.5
Rautahat	Gaur	1126	282246	262886	545132	484.1
Western Dev. Reg.	***POKHARA***	***29,398***	***2198170***	***2372843***	***4571013***	***155.5***
GANDAKI ZONE		**12,275**	**698249**	**789705**	**1487954**	**121.2**
Gorkha	Gorkha	3,610	134407	153727	288134	79.8
Kaski	Pokhara	2,017	184995	195532	380527	188.7

COUNTRY / DEV. REGION / ZONE / DISTRICT	CAPITAL / HEADQUATERS	AREA (sq.km)	POPULATION MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	DENSITY (P/sq.km)
Lamjung	Besishahar	1,692	83406	93743	177149	104.7
Manang	Chame	2,246	5034	4553	9587	4.3
Syangja	Syangia	1,164	143619	173701	317320	272.6
Tanahun	Damauli	1,546	146788	168449	315237	203.9
LUMBINI ZONE		**8,975**	**1,242093**	**1284775**	**2526868**	**281.5**
Arghakhanchi	Sandhikharkha	1,193	96349	112042	208391	174.7
Gulmi	Tamghas	1,149	133771	162883	296654	258.2
Kapilbastu	Taulihawa	1,738	247875	234101	481976	277.3
Palpa	Tansen	1,373	125068	143490	268558	195.6
Nawalparasi	Parasi	2,162	278257	284613	562870	260.4
Rupandehi	Siddharthanagar	1360	360773	347646	708419	520.9
DHAULAGIRI ZONE		**8,148**	**257828**	**298363**	**556191**	**68.3**
Baglung	Baglung	1,784	123528	145409	268937	150.8
Mustang	Jomson	3,573	8180	6801	14981	4.2
Myagdi	Beni	2,297	53178	61269	114447	59.8
Parbat	Kushma	494	72942	84884	157826	319.5
Mid-west. Dev. Reg	***BIRENDRANAGAR***	***42,378***	***1500526***	***1512449***	***3012975***	***71.1***
KARNALI ZONE		**21,351**	**156984**	**152100**	**309084**	**14.5**
Dolpa	Dunai	7,889	11137	10934	22071	3.8
Humla	Simikot	5,655	20962	19633	40595	7.2
Jumla	Jumla	2,531	35759	33467	69226	35.3
Kalikot	Manama	1,741	6291	5219	11510	60.6
Mugu	Gamgadhi	3,535	16134	15331	31465	12.4
RAPTI ZONE		**10,482**	**631206**	**655600**	**1286806**	**122.8**
Dang	Tribhuvan Nagar	2,955	228958	233422	462380	156.5
Pyuthan	Pyuthan	1,309	98390	114094	212484	162.3
Rolpa	Libang	1,879	101592	108412	210004	111.8
Rukum	Jumlikhalanga	2,877	95432	93006	188438	65.5
Salyan	Salyan	1,462	30958	29685	60643	146
BHERI ZONE		**10545**	**712336**	**704749**	**1417085**	**134.4**
Banke	Nepalganj	2,337	198231	187609	385840	165.1
Bardiya	Gularia	2,025	192655	189994	382649	189
Dailekh	Dailekh	1,502	110125	115076	225201	149.9
Jajarkot	Jajarkot	2,230	68508	66360	134868	60.5
Surkhet	Birendranagar	2,451	133941	135929	269870	117.7
Far-west-Dev. Reg	***DIPAYAL***	***19,539***	***1085544***	***1105786***	***2191330***	***112.2***
SETI ZONE		**12,550**	**659340**	**671515**	**1330855**	**107**
Achham	Mangalsen	1,680	108998	122287	231285	137.7
Bajhang	Chainpur	3,422	80,676	86350	167026	48.8
Bajura	Martadi	2,188	49813	50813	100626	49.7
Doti	Silgadhi	2,025	103521	103545	207066	102.3
Kailali	Dhangadhi	3,235	312311	304386	616697	190.6
MAHAKALI ZONE		**6,989**	**426204**	**434271**	**860475**	**123.1**
Baitadi	Baitadi	1,519	113538	120880	234418	154.3
Dadeldhura	Dadeldhura	1,538	60965	65197	126162	82
Darchula	Darchula	2,322	59791	62205	121996	52.5
Kanchanpur	Mahendranagar	1,610	191910	185989	377899	234.7

Source : CBS 2002

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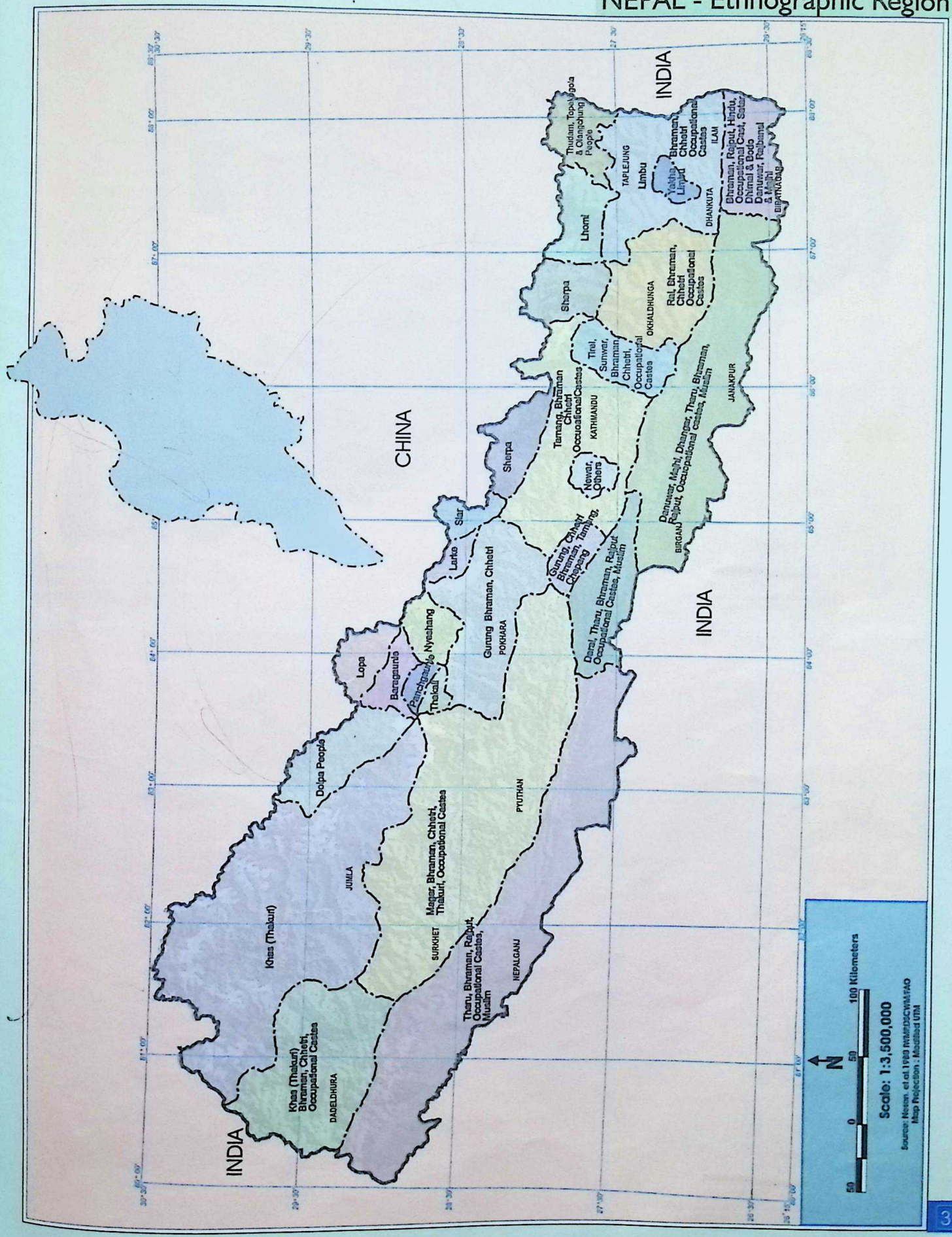
NEPAL - Ethnographic Region



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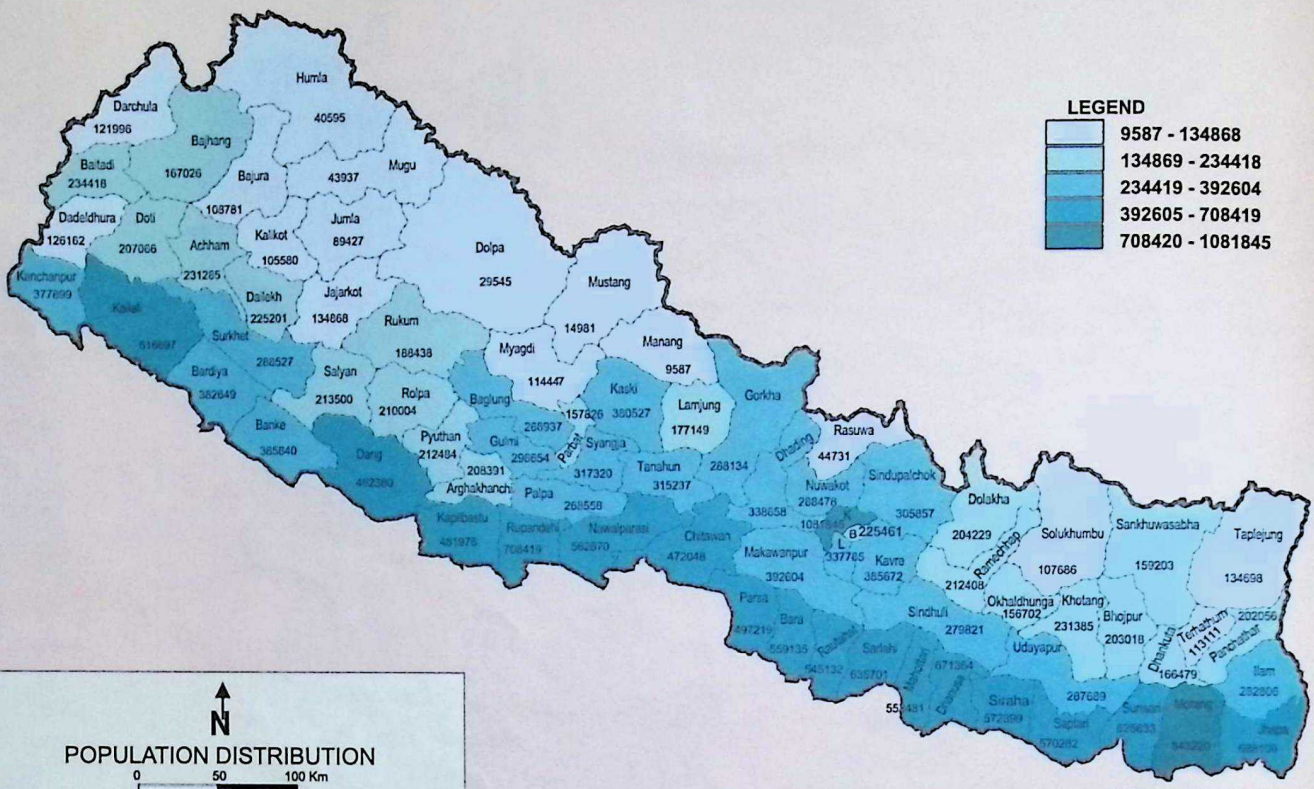
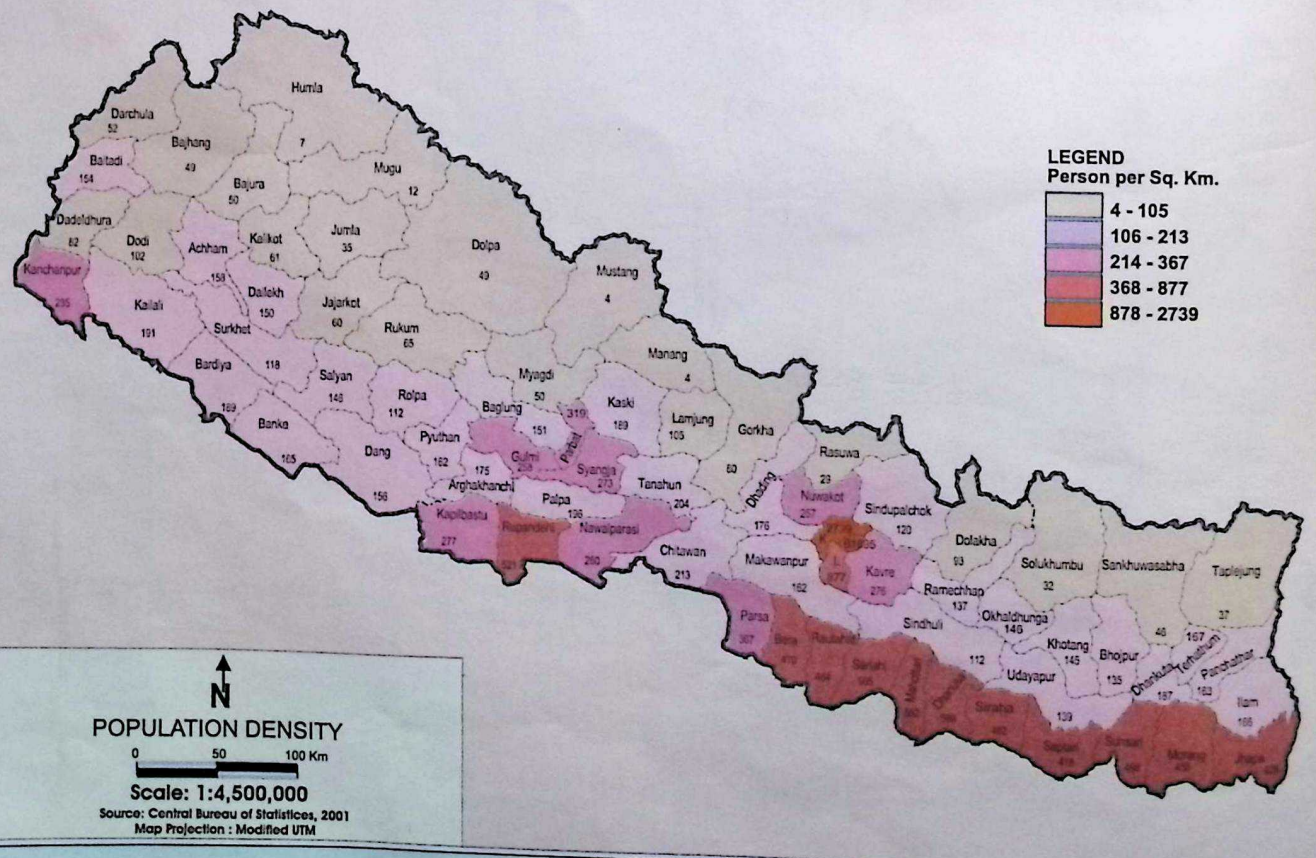
NEPAL- Population





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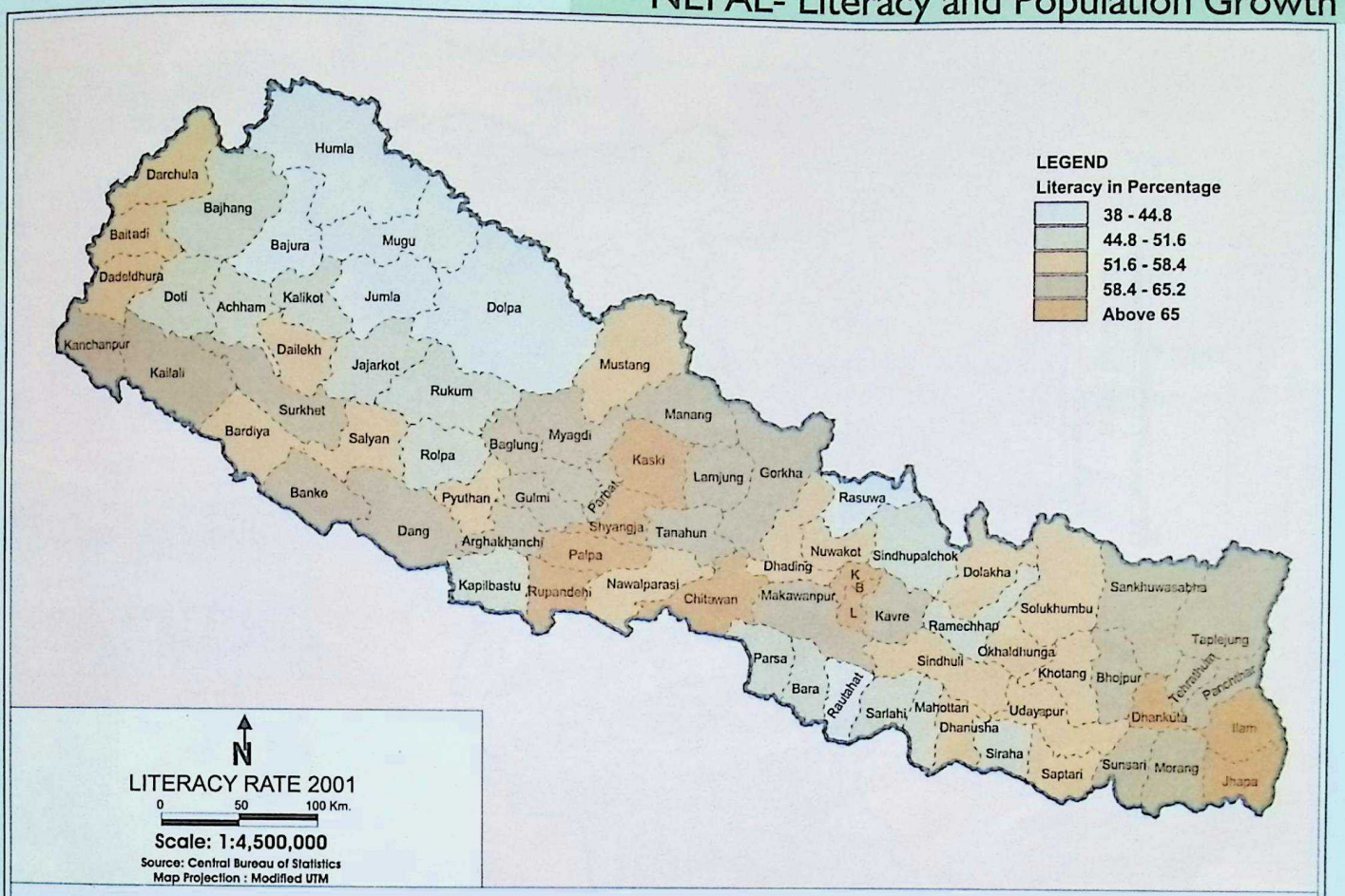
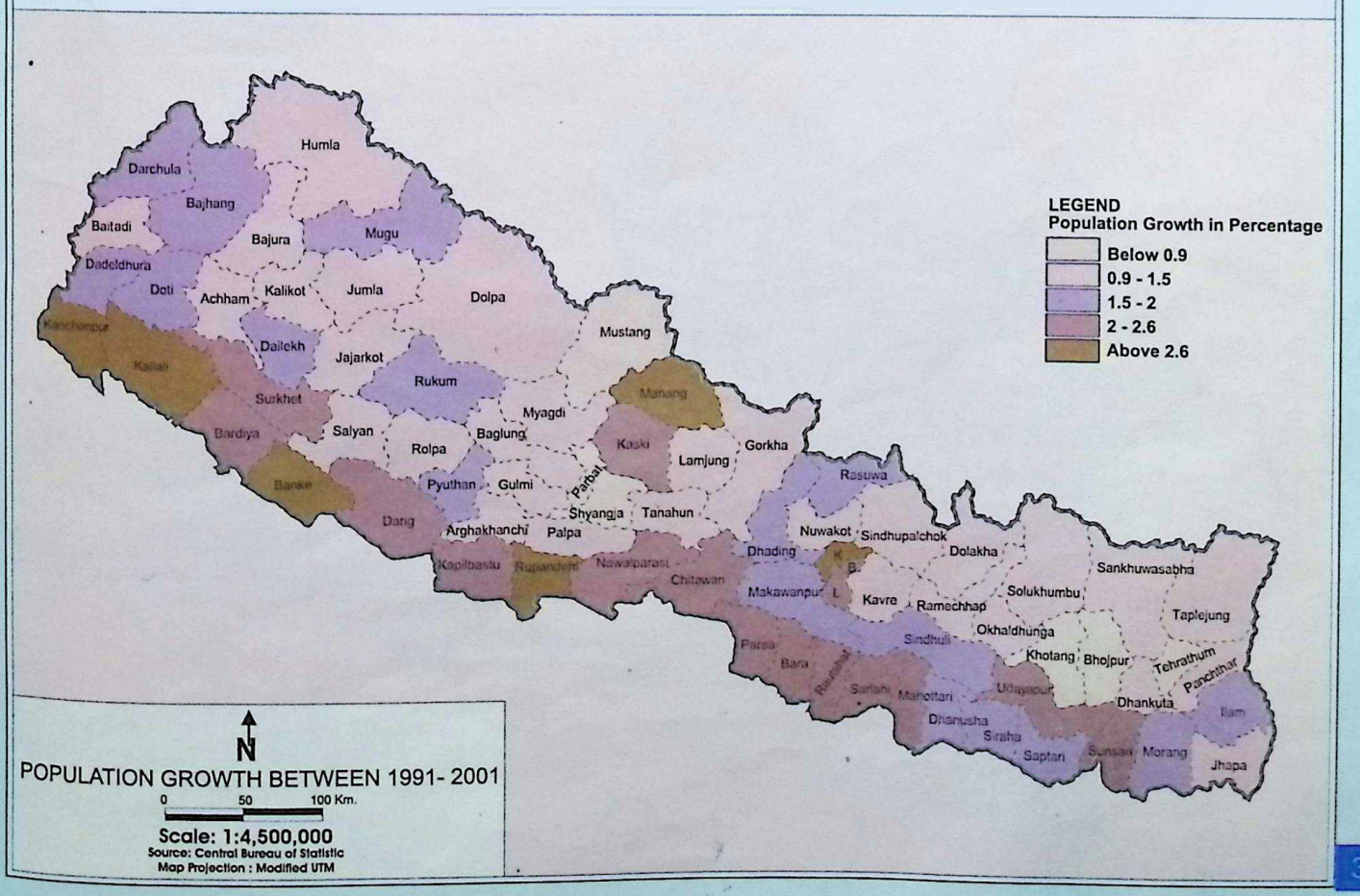
NEPAL- Literacy and Population Growth





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NEPAL- Municipality

Area in sq. km.

S.N.	Municipality	Population	Area	S.N.	Municipality	Population	Area	S.N.	Municipality	Population	Area	S.N.	Municipality	Population	Area
1	Ilam	16237	26.63	16	Jaleshwor	22046	15.49	31	Kalaiya	32260	18.98	46	Kapilbastu	27170	37.2
2	Bhadrapur	18145	10.56	17	Malangawa	18484	9.39	32	Birgunj Sub Metro	112484	21.17	47	Gorkha	43126	74.45
3	Damak	35009	70.63	18	Kamalamai	32838	207.95	33	Bharatpur	89323	162.16	48	Tulsipur	33876	92.22
4	Mechinagar	49060	55.72	19	Bhimeswor	21916	65.04	34	Ratnanagar	37791	35.62	49	Nepalganj	57535	12.51
5	Biratnagar Sub Metro.	166674	58.48	20	Banepa	15822	5.56	35	Gorkha	25783	60.28	50	Gulariya	46011	95.14
6	Dharan	95332	103.38	21	Dhulikhel	11521	12.08	36	Byas	28245	60.02	51	Birendranagar	31381	34.95
7	Inaruwa	23200	22.36	22	Panauti	25563	31.73	37	Putalibazar	29667	70.14	52	Narayan	19446	67.01
8	Itahari	41210	42.37	23	Lalitpur Sub Metro.	162991	15.15	38	Waling	20414	34.76	53	Dipayal Silgadhi	22061	73.98
9	Dhankuta	20668	48.21	24	Bhaktapur	72543	6.56	39	Lekhnath	41369	77.45	54	Dhangadhi	67447	103.73
10	Khandbari	21789	91.03	25	Madhyapur Thimi	47751	11.11	40	Pokhara Sub Metro	156312	55.22	55	Tikapur	38722	67.11
11	Triyuga	55291	319.88	26	Kathmandu Metro	671846	49.45	41	Kalika	20852	18.35	56	Bhimdatta	80839	171.24
12	Rajbiraj	30353	11.96	27	Kirtipur	40835	14.76	42	Tansen	20431	21.72	57	Amargadhi	18390	138.95
13	Lahan	27654	20.23	28	Bidur	21193	33.48	43	Ramgram	22630	34.72	58	Dasharath Chanda	18345	55.01
14	Siraha	23988	23.78	29	Hetauda	68482	47.77	44	Butwal	75384	69.28				
15	Janakpur	74192	24.61	30	Gaur	25383	21.53	45	Siddhartha Nagar	52569	36.03		Total	3227879	3276.28

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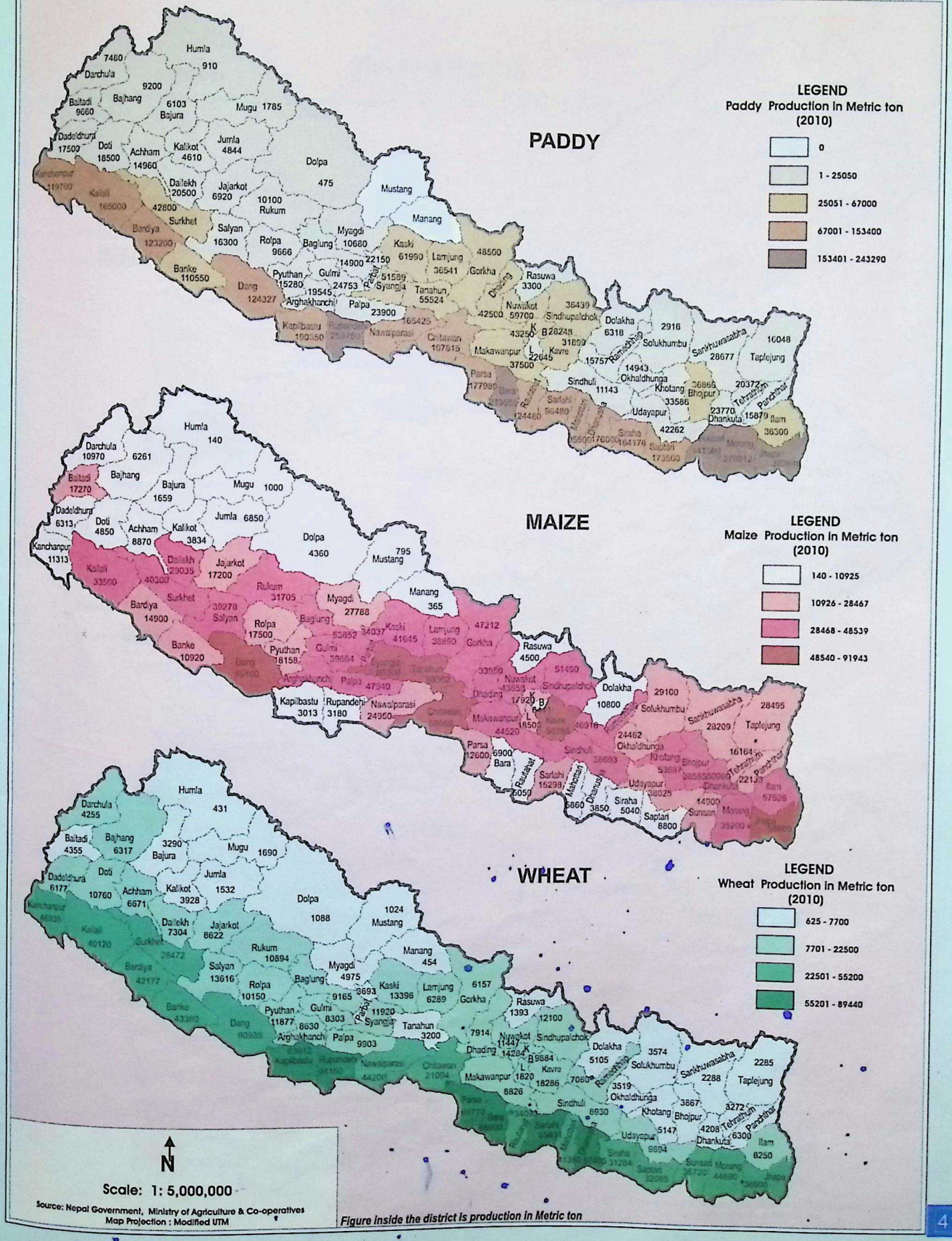
NEPAL- Crop Production (Major Cereals)



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NEPAL- Crop Production (Major Cash Crops)

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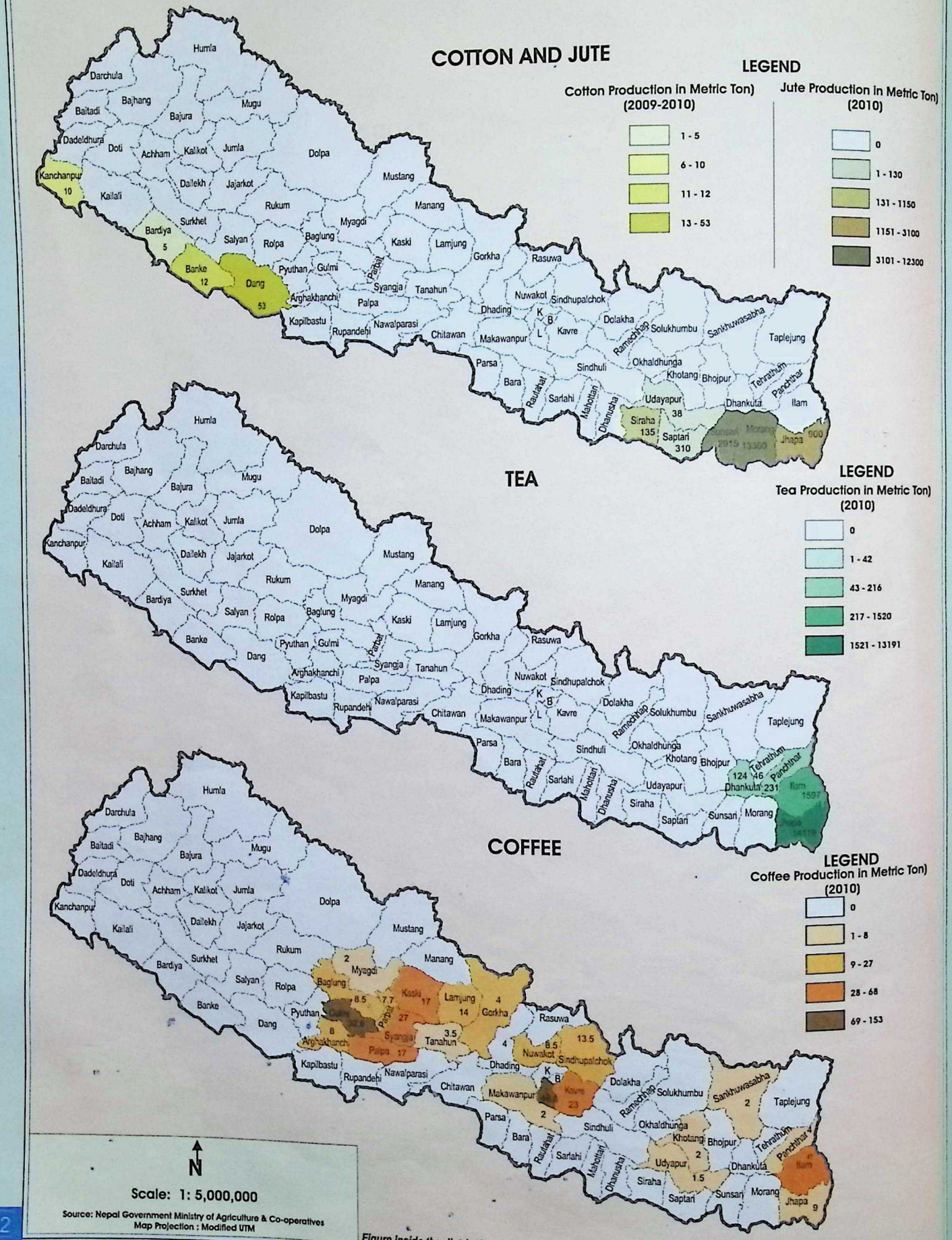

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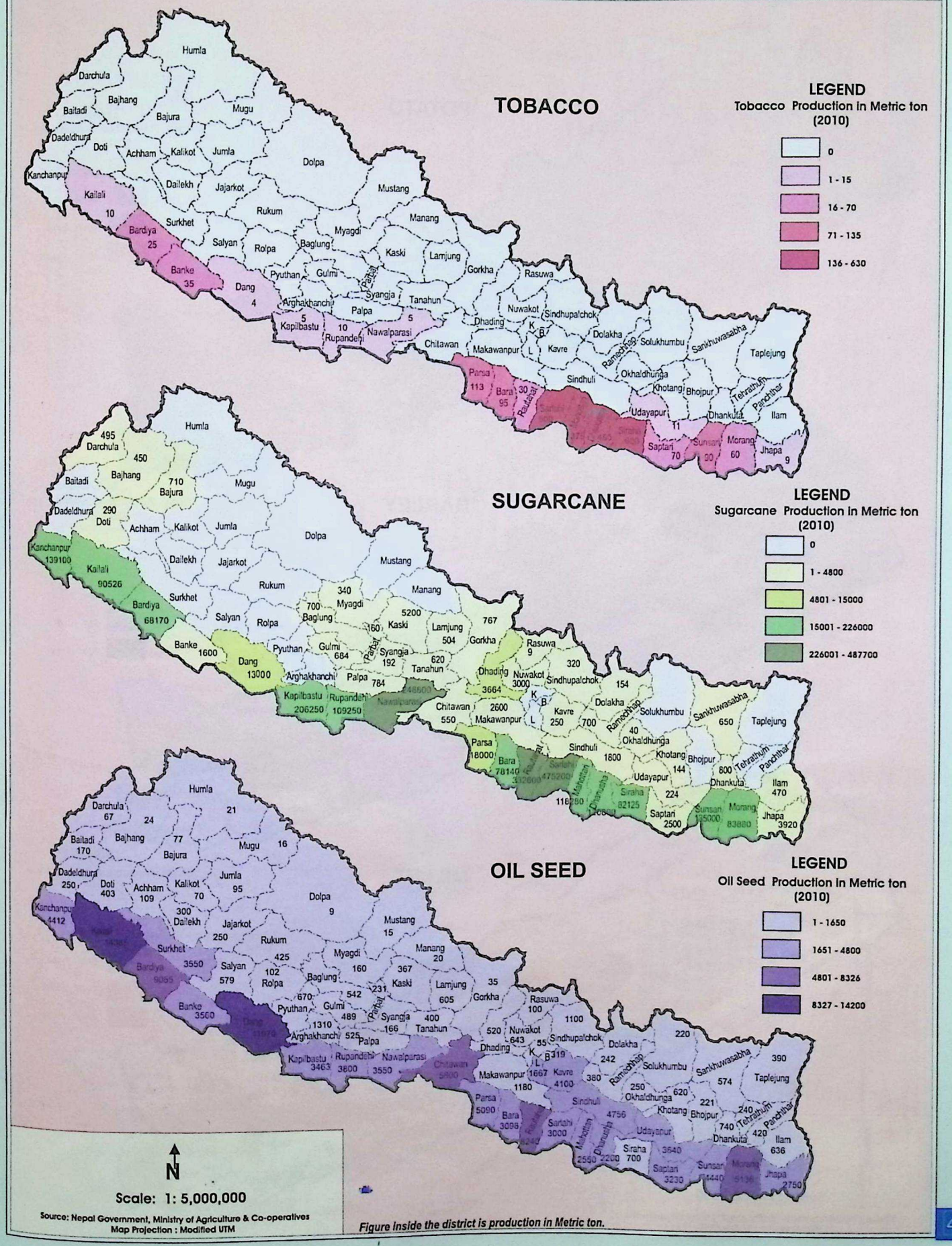
NEPAL- Crop Production (Cash Crops)



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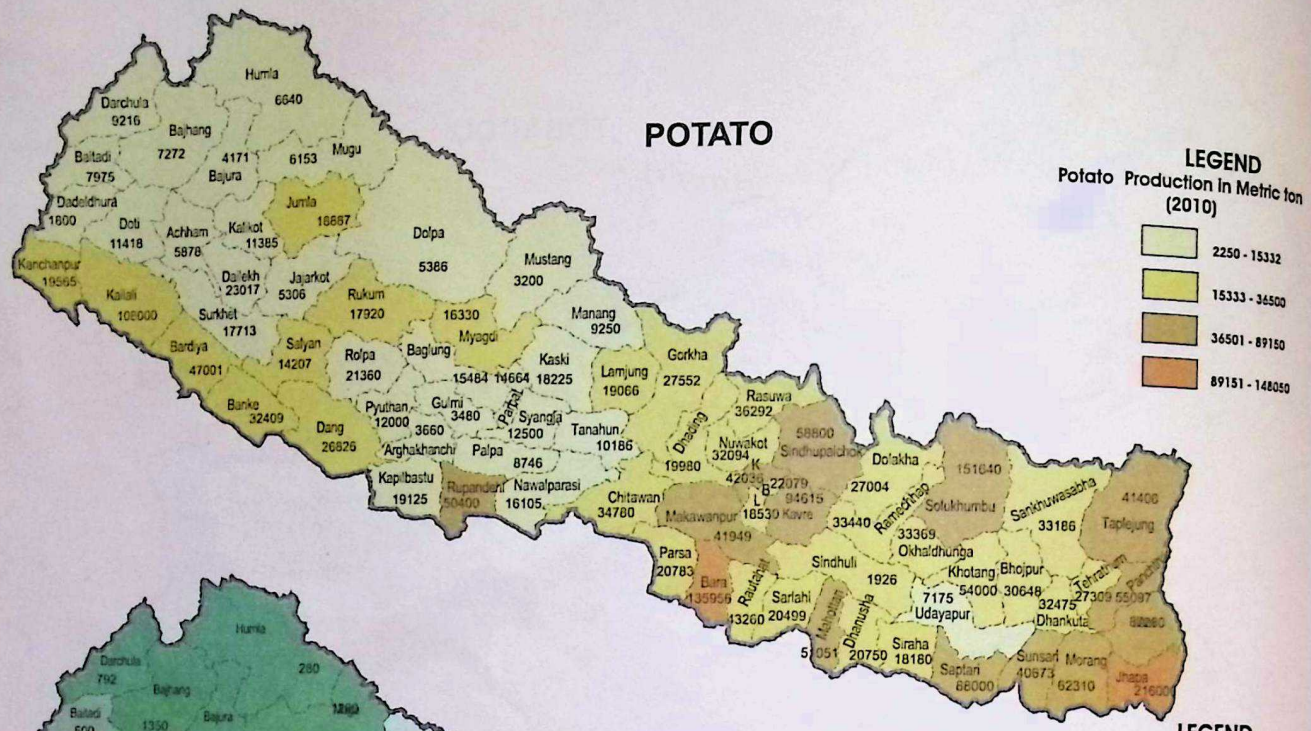

Figure inside the district is production in Metric ton

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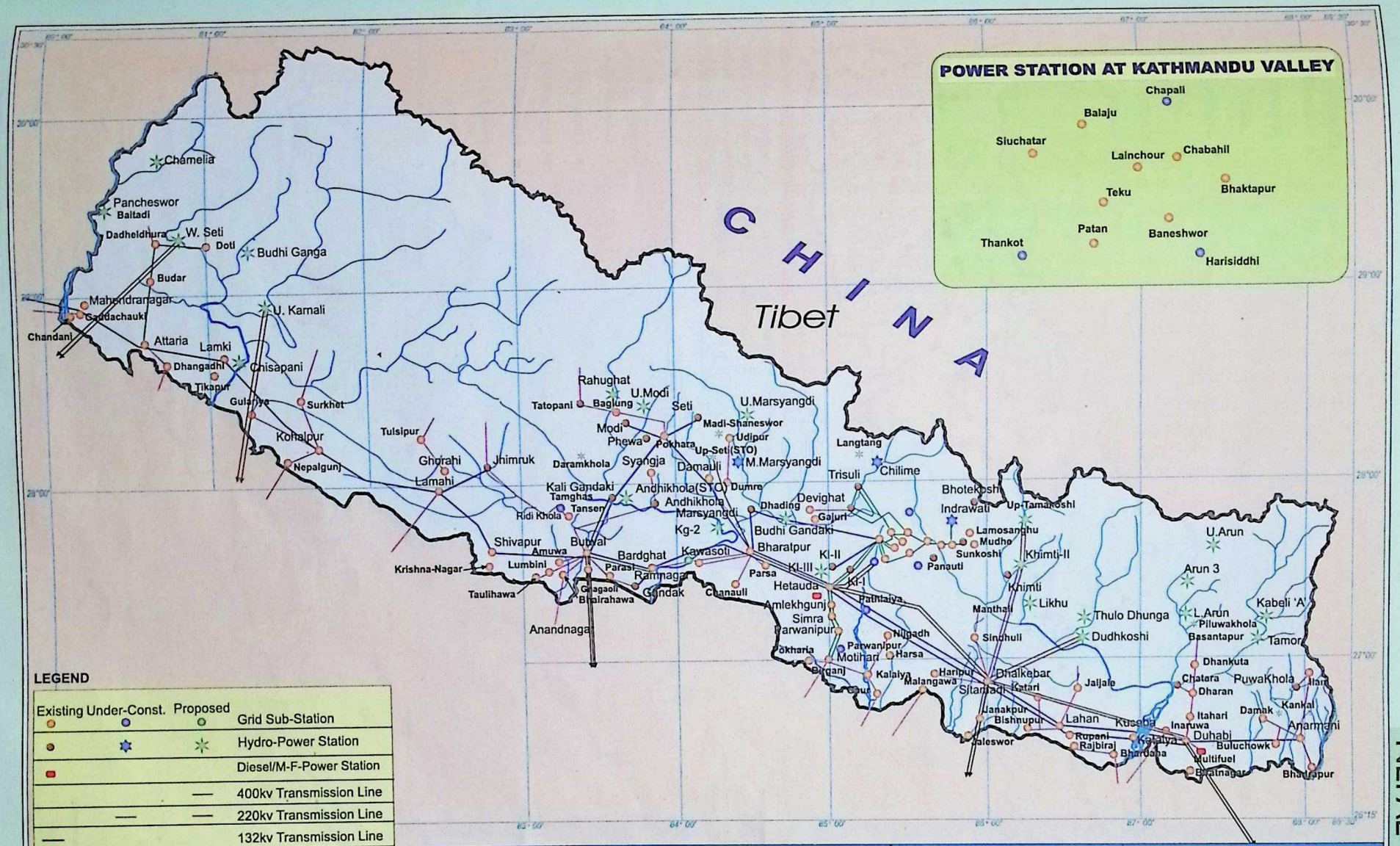
NEPAL - Hydropower



LEGEND

Existing	Under-Const.	Proposed	
●	●	●	Grid Sub-Station
●	★	✳	Hydro-Power Station
■			Diesel/M-F-Power Station
		—	400kv Transmission Line
	—	—	220kv Transmission Line
—			132kv Transmission Line
—			66kv Transmission Line
—			33 Kv Transmission Line

N

90 0 90 180 Kilometers

Scale: 1:3,000,000

Source: Nepal Electricity Authority, 2008
Map Projection : Modified UTM

MAJOR HYDRO PROJECT

1. Trisuli	24,000 kw	10. Modi Khola	14,800 kw
2. Jhimruk	12000 kw	11. Kali Gandaki 'A'	144,000 kw
3. Sunkosi	10,050 kw	*Total*	*395,150 kw*
4. Gandaki	15,000 kw		
5. Kulekhani No. 1	60,000 kw	**UNDER CONSTRUCTION**	
6. Devighat	14,100 kw	Middle. Marsyangdi	70,000 kw
7. Kulekhani No. 2	32,000 kw		
8. Marsyangdi	75,00 kw	**PLANNED & PROPOSED**	
9. Puwa Khola	6,200 kw	*Total*	*22,372,000 kw*

SMALL HYDRO PROJECT

1. Pharping***	500 kw
2. Panauti	2,400 kw
3. Sundarijal	640 kw
4. Phewa (Pokhara)	1,088 kw
5. Seti (Pokhara)	1,500 kw
6. Tinau (Butwal)	1,024 kw
7. Baglung	200 kw
8. Tatopani/Myagdi(i, ii)	2,000 kw
9. Chatara	3,200 kw
Total	*12,552 kw*

MISCELLANEOUS

DIESEL POWER STATION (Existing)
Total *56,756 kw*

SOLAR POWER STATION (Existing
Existing Total *100 kw*

*** not in normal operation

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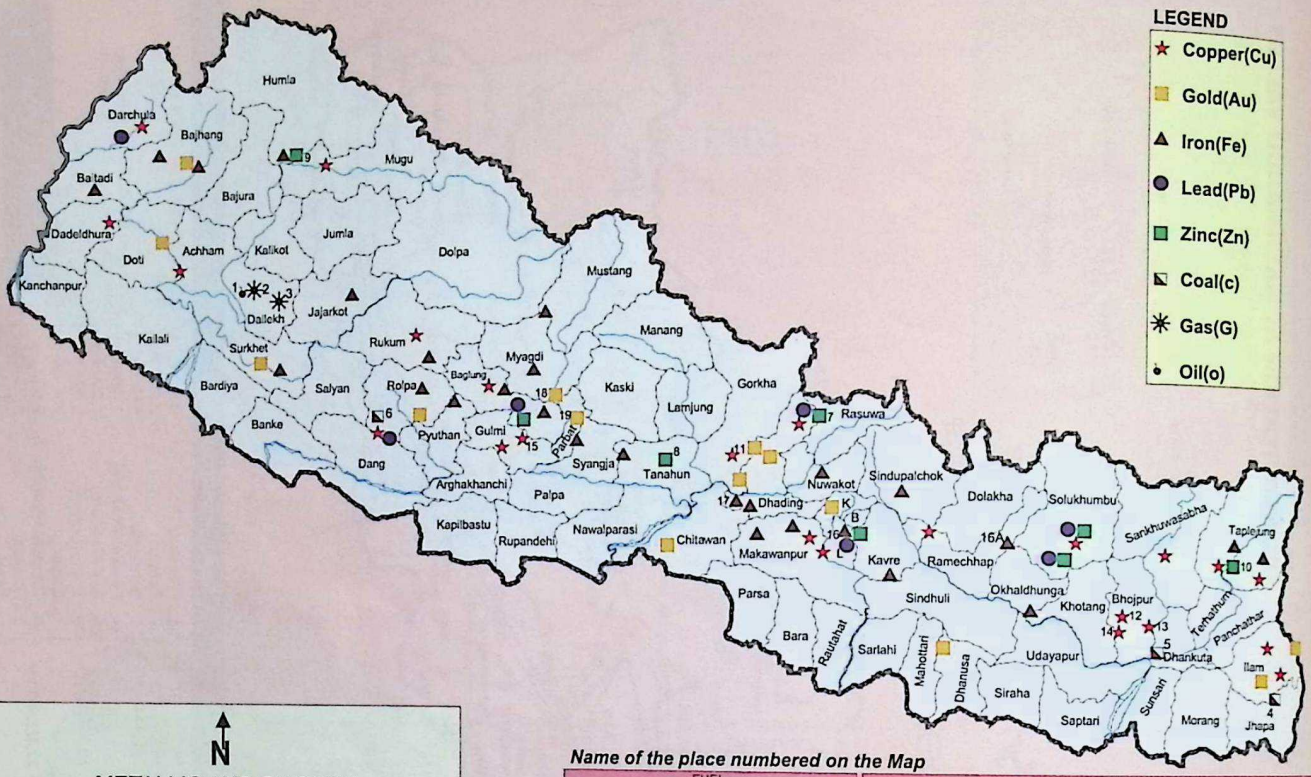
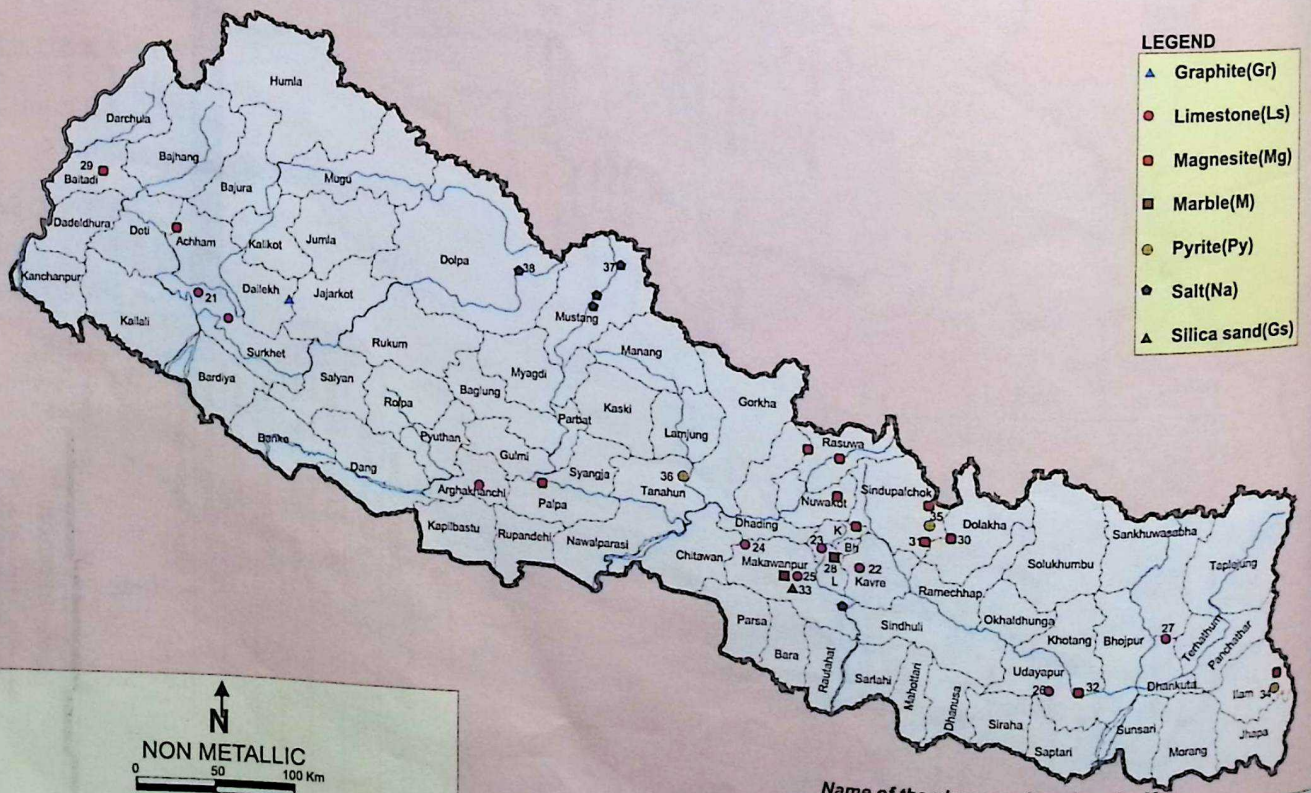
NEPAL- Minerals



Name of the place numbered on the Map

FUEL		METALIC			
1- Paduksthan	4- Sanka Maka Khola	7- Hoogighat	10- Gyasi	14- Jamtrekheni	17- Bhutkhola
2- Sirsasthan	5- Barahkshetra	8- Barc'yang	12- Ringmo	15- Pandorkhine	18- Myagdi
3- Nabhisthan	6- Madhya Khajuri	9- Salimar Valley	13- Wapsa	16- Phulchoki	19- Midikhola
				16A- Those	20- Lungrikhola



Name of the place numbered on the Map

21- Chaukune	26- Sinbhali	31- Kharidhunga	36- Khanigaun
22- Rossi	27- Nigale	32- Kampughar	37- Chhirdikhola
23- Chobhar	28- Godawari	33- Karrakhola	38- Chharkabhot
24- Jogimara	29- Baitadi	34- Beringkhola	
25- Bhaisedovan	30- Phaplu	35- Kharidhunga	

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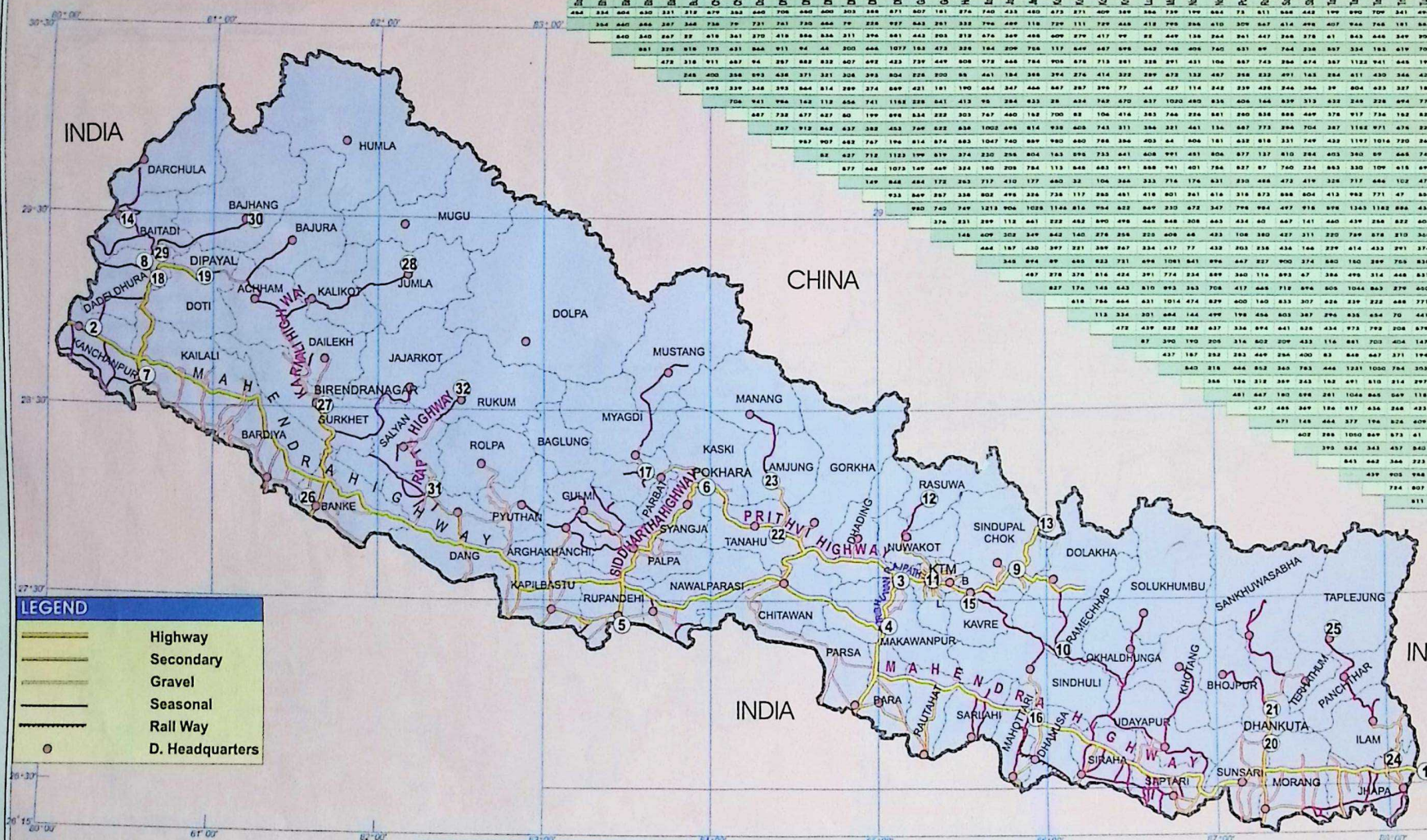
NEPAL- Transportation

ROAD DISTANCES OF MAJOR CITIES IN KM

	Baglung	Banbabise	Bhairahawa	Birathnagar	Birendranagar	Birgunj	Butwal	Chandragadhi	Chautara	Dadekh	Dhangadhi	Dhankuta	Dharan	Dhulikhel	Dhunche	Dipayal	Gaighat	Gorkha	Hetauda	Ilam	Janakpur	Jiri	Kakarbhitta	Kathmandu	Kodari	Krishnanagar	Lumbini	Mahendranagar	Narayanghat	Nepalgunj	Pokhara	Rajbiraj	Salyan	Sindhulimadhi	Taneen	Taplejung	Terhathum	Trishuli Bazar
Baglung	464	334	404	430	321	312	479	352	440	706	460	400	303	355	571	507	181	276	740	433	480	473	371	409	389	384	739	199	664	73	511	566	442	199	890	709	341	494
Banbabise		354	440	466	287	344	736	79	731	761	720	464	79	228	927	563	261	332	796	489	118	729	111	729	449	418	795	266	410	309	567	614	498	407	946	766	181	562
Bhairahawa			540	540	267	32	418	361	370	418	586	536	311	396	561	443	203	212	476	369	466	409	279	417	99	52	449	136	264	361	447	346	378	41	843	646	349	394
Birathnagar				881	326	518	173	631	966	911	94	44	300	444	1077	163	473	328	164	209	756	117	549	687	595	542	945	406	740	631	89	764	338	557	334	183	619	702
Birendranagar					478	318	911	467	94	257	582	532	407	492	423	739	449	508	972	466	764	905	578	713	281	328	291	431	106	667	743	384	474	387	1132	941	445	194
Birgunj						245	400	356	693	436	371	321	306	393	804	226	200	55	461	184	365	394	276	414	322	289	672	132	487	358	232	491	163	264	411	430	346	429
Butwal							893	339	348	393	564	514	289	374	589	421	191	190	484	347	466	587	397	396	77	44	427	114	242	339	426	246	366	39	604	423	327	164
Chandragadhi								708	941	996	162	112	456	741	1152	228	541	413	95	284	633	28	424	762	670	637	1020	480	835	404	144	639	313	432	245	226	494	777
Chautara									487	732	477	427	60	199	598	334	222	303	767	460	162	700	82	104	416	383	746	226	581	260	538	586	449	378	917	734	162	523
Dadekh										287	912	862	637	382	453	769	522	538	1002	495	814	932	405	743	311	384	321	461	136	587	773	384	704	287	1162	971	476	224
Dhangadhi											987	907	482	767	196	814	574	583	1047	740	859	980	650	786	386	403	64	606	181	632	618	331	749	432	1197	1016	720	369
Dhankuta												62	427	712	1123	199	619	374	230	256	804	163	595	733	641	408	991	451	806	577	137	610	284	403	360	59	646	748
Dharan													677	662	1073	149	469	324	180	205	784	113	548	683	591	558	941	401	764	527	87	760	234	563	330	109	615	696
Dhulikhel														169	568	484	172	263	717	410	177	680	32	104	366	333	716	176	531	230	466	472	419	328	717	466	102	473
Dhunche															933	849	257	338	802	495	326	736	117	265	481	418	801	361	616	318	573	568	604	413	982	771	47	506
Dipayal																980	740	749	1213	906	1028	1146	816	954	622	649	230	672	347	798	984	497	918	598	1343	1182	886	435
Gaighat																	376	231	289	112	461	222	452	590	498	466	848	308	463	434	60	667	141	460	439	266	522	605
Gorkha																		146	609	302	349	642	140	276	256	225	608	66	433	108	380	427	311	220	789	578	210	366
Hetauda																			464	187	430	397	231	389	267	234	417	77	432	203	238	436	166	229	614	433	291	374
Ilam																				348	694	89	665	823	731	698	1081	641	896	447	227	900	374	580	150	289	765	838
Janakpur																					487	278	376	516	424	391	774	234	689	360	116	693	47	386	496	314	448	531
Jiri																						827	176	145	643	510	993	353	708	417	665	712	596	505	1044	863	279	650
Kakarbhitta																							618	786	664	631	1014	474	829	600	140	833	307	626	239	222	466	771
Kathmandu																								113	334	201	664	144	499	198	456	603	387	296	635	654	70	441
Kodari																									472	439	822	282	637	336	694	641	626	434	973	792	208	679
Krishnanagar																										87	390	190	205	316	602	209	433	116	861	703	404	147
Lumbini																											437	187	252	283	469	284	400	83	848	667	371	194
Mahendranagar																												843	318	464	852	363	783	444	1231	1050	754	353
Narayanghat																													366	156	312	389	243	183	491	510	314	297
Nepalgunj																														481	667	190	698	261	1046	865	649	118
Pokhara																															427	486	369	136	617	436	266	423
Rajbiraj																																671	148	464	377	196	826	609
Salyan																																	602	286	1050	849	673	41
Sindhulimadhi																																		393	824	343	457	840
Taneen																																			843	462	346	223
Taplejung																																				439	905	986
Terhathum																																					734	807
Trishuli Bazar																																						911



RAILWAY
- Janakpur to Jayanagar 51 Km.
ROPEWAY
- Kathmandu to Hetauda 42.2 Km.
TROLLEY BUS
- Tripureshwor to Bhaktapur (Suryabinayak Temple) 12.98 Km.
CABLE CAR
- Kurintar to Gorkha (Manakamana temple) 2.8 Km.

Highway/M. Road	Link Place	Distance
Mahendra	1 Kankadbhitta-Mahendranagar 2	1032 Km.
Tribhuvan	3 Naubise - Hetauda 4	192 Km.
Siddhartha	5 Sunauli - Pokhara 6	184 Km.
Prithvi	3 Naubise - Pokhara 6	176 Km.
Bhim Datta Pant	7 Dhangadi - Dadeldhura 8	135 Km.
Puspa Lal	9 Lamosangu - Ramechhap 10	130 Km.
Pasang Lahmu	11 Kathmandu - Dhunche 12	117.10 Km.
Mechi	24 Chiraali - Taplejung 25	231 km
Ratna	26 Nepalganj - Surkhet 27	90 km

Highway/M. Road	Link Place	Distance
Araniko	11 Kathmandu - Kodari 13	114 km.
Dasrath Chand	8 Dadeldhura - Jhulaghat 14	105 km.
B.P. Koirala	15 Dhulikhel - Bardibas 16	91 km.
Bhupi Serchan	6 Pokhara- Baglung 17	73 km.
Dr. K.I. Singh	18 Syaule - Silgadhi 19	65 km.
Madan Bhandari	20 Dharan - Dhankuta 21	52 km.
Bhanubhakta Acharya	22 Dumre - Besisahar 23	43 km.
Karnali	27 Surkhet - Jumla 28	210 km. (Appr.)
Jaya Prithivi Brd.	29 Khodpe - Bajhang 30	110 km.
Rapti	31 Tulsipur- Jumlikhalanga 32	94 km. (Appr.)

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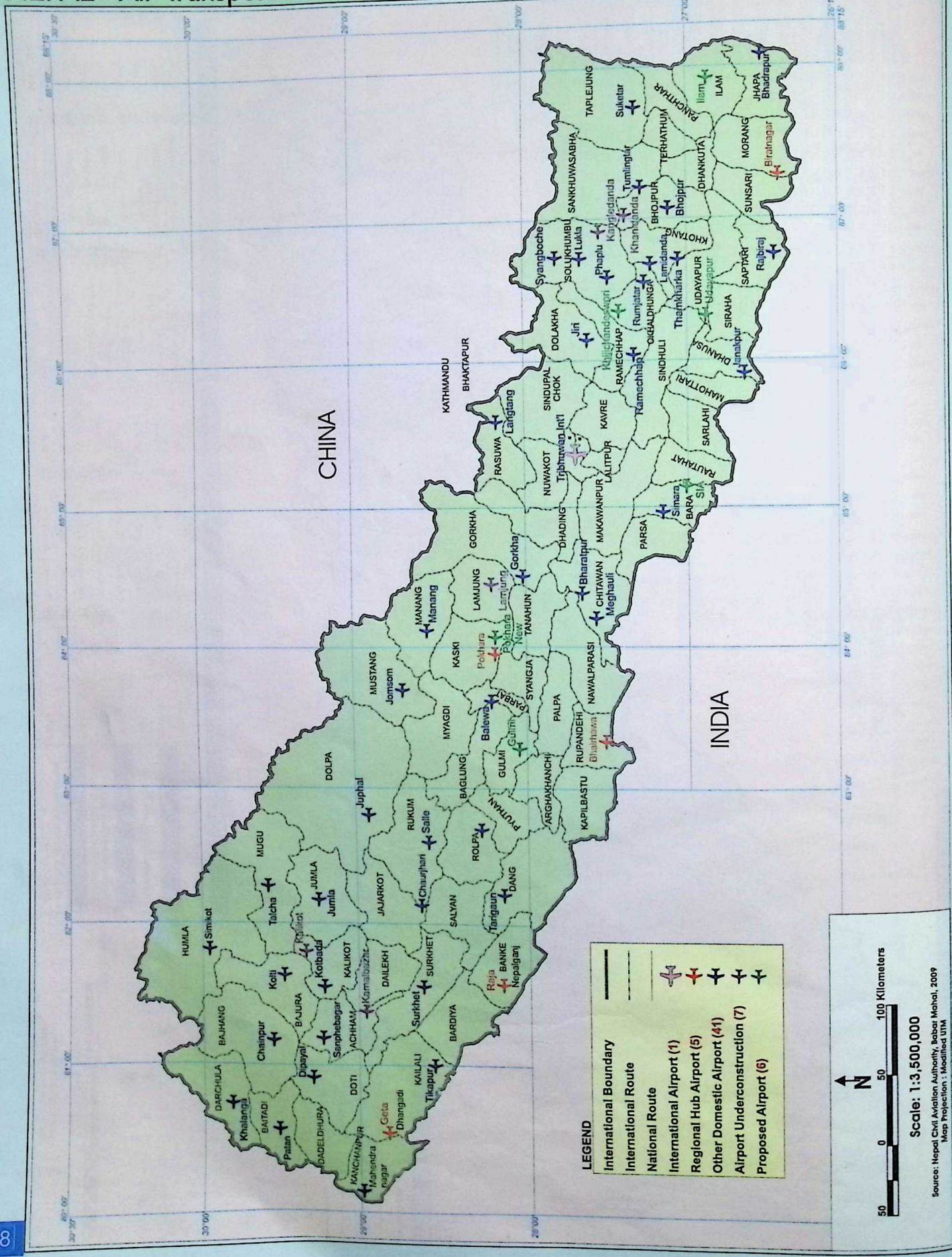
NEPAL - Air Transportation



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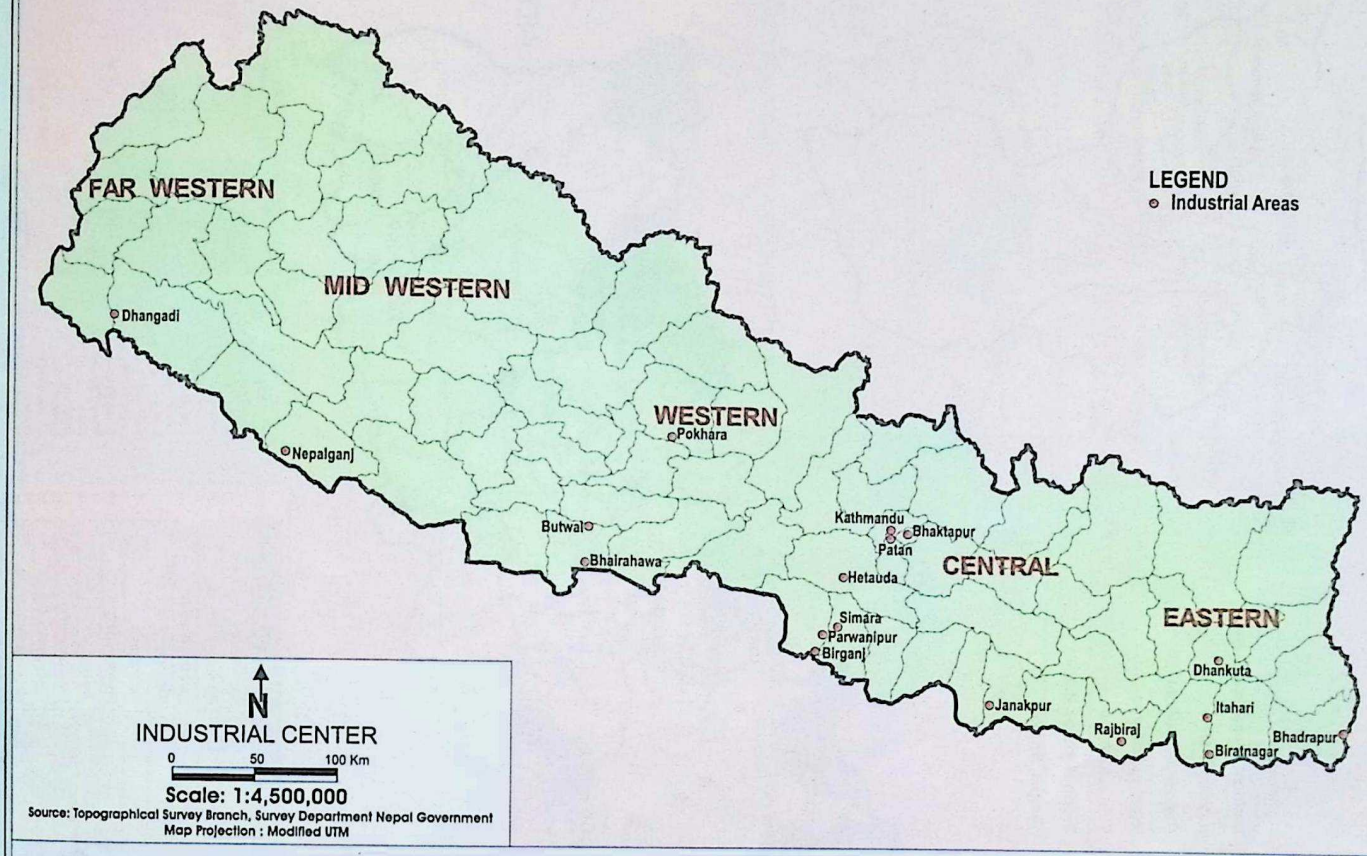
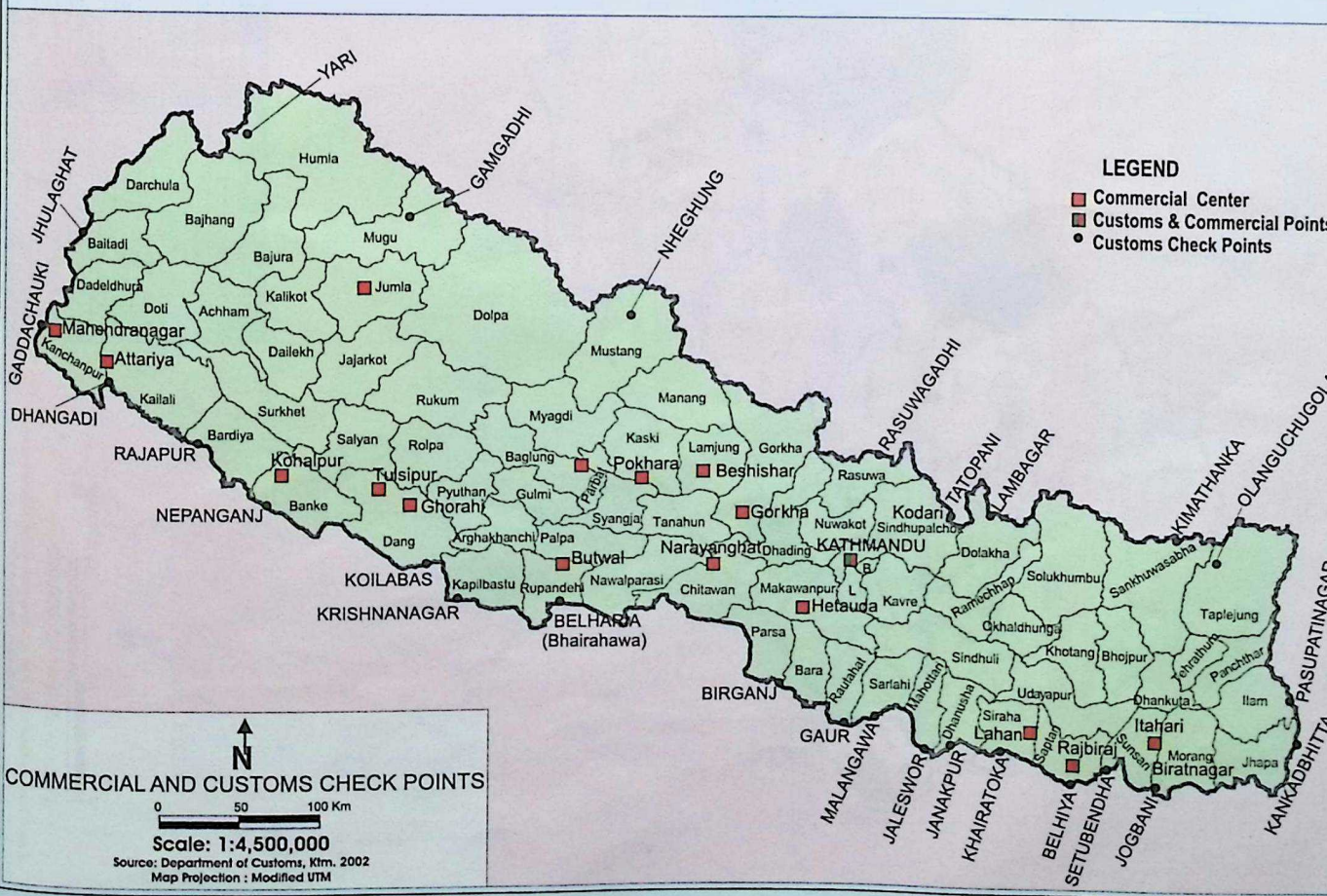
NEPAL- Industrial , Commercial and Customs Check Points





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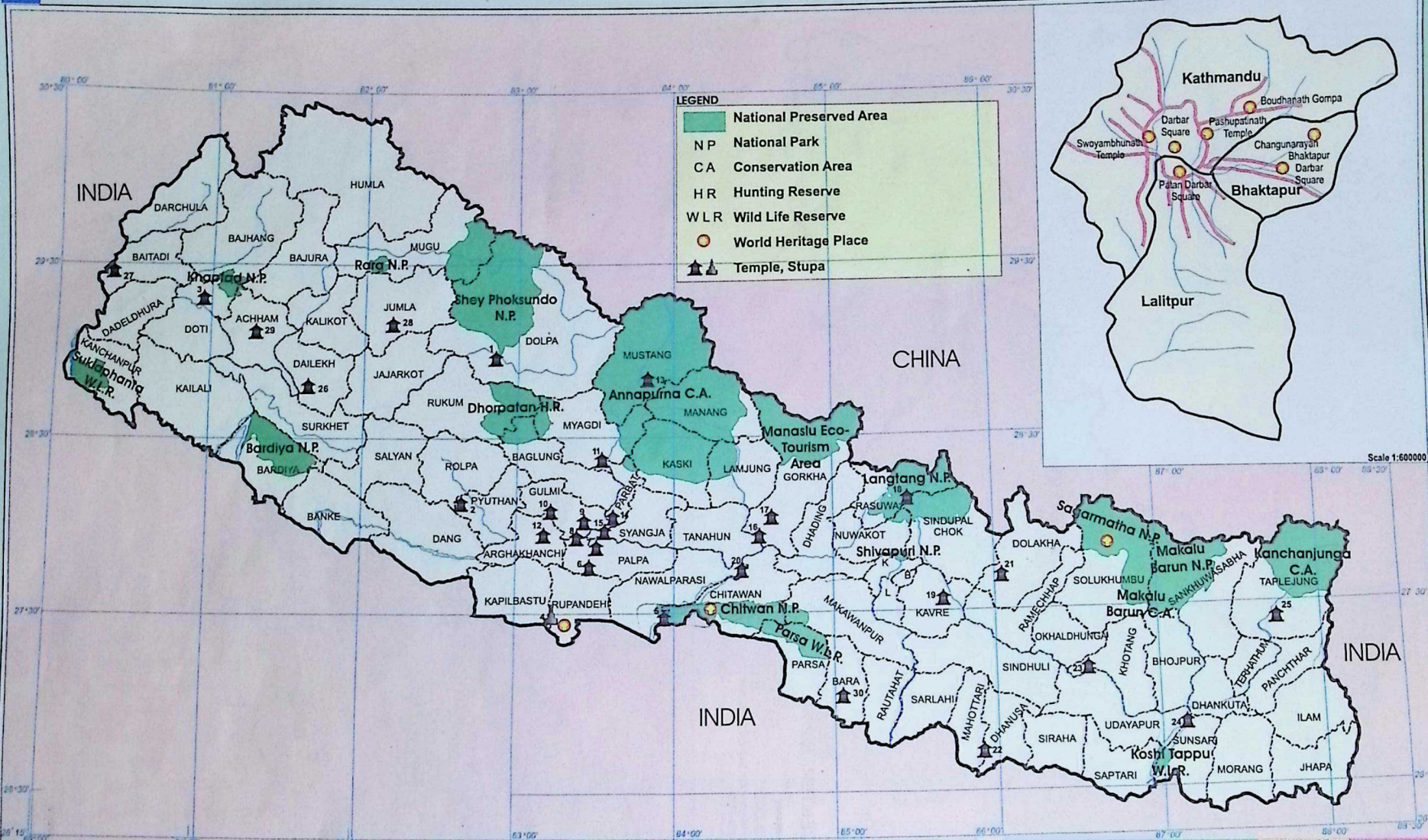
NEPAL- National Parks and Religious Places



Name of the place numbered on the Map					
1-	Balatripura Sundari	11-	Galeshwor	21-	Kalinchowk Bhagwati
2-	Swargadwari	12-	Supadeurali	22-	Ramjanaki Mandir
3-	Saileshwori	13-	Muktinath	23-	Halesi Mahadev
4-	Mayadevi	14-	Setibeni	24-	Barahachhetra
5-	Tribeni	15-	Aalamadevi	25-	Pathibhara
6-	Siddhababa	16-	Manakamana	26-	Padukasthan
7-	Bhairabsthan	17-	Gorakhnath	27-	Jhulaghat
8-	Rishikesh	18-	Gosaikunda	28-	Chandannath
9-	Rudrabeni	19-	Palanchowk Bhagwati	29-	Baidhyanath Dham
10-	Resunga	20-	Devghat	30-	Gadimai

SN.	NAME	TYPE	YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT	AREA (SQ. KM)
1	Kanchanjunga	CA	1997	2,035
2	Makalu-Barun	NP & CA	1992	1,500
3	Sagarmatha	NP	1976	1,148
4	Koshi Tappu	WLR	1976	175
5	Langtang	NP	1976	1,710
6	Shivapuri	NP	1976	144
7	Parsa	WLR	1984 (NP-2002)	499
8	Chitwan	NP	1976	932
9	Annapurna	CA	1973	7,692
10	Dhorpatan	HR	(1986?) 1992	1,325
11	Shey-Phoksundo	NP	(1983?) 1987	3,555
12	Rara	NP	1984	106
13	Bardiya	NP	1976	968
14	Khaptad	NP	1984	225
15	Shuklaphanta	NP	(HR-1969) 1976	305
16	Manaslu	ECO-T.A.	1998	1,663
17	Nagarjun	CA	NA	16

N

0 60 120 Kilometers

Scale: 1:3,500,000

Source: Topographical Survey Branch, Survey Department Nepal Government
Map Projection : Modified UTM

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NEPAL - Irrigation

S.n.	Project	District	Location	Irrigated Area(ha.)	S.n.	Project	District	Location	Irrigated Area(ha.)	S.n.	Project	District	Location	Irrigated Area(ha.)
1.	Kankai	Jhapa	Gaide	8,000	11.	Narayani Lift	Chitwan	Bharatpur	4,700	21.	Pokhara	Kaski	Pokhara	1,030
2.	Chandranahar	Saptari	Warmajhiya	10,500	12.	Khageri	Chitwan	Bharatpur	3,900	22.	Phewa	Kaski	Pokhara	330
3.	Koshi	Saptari	Rajbiraj	25,000	13.	Nepal Gandak	Nawalparasi	Semari	10,300	23.	Bijayapur	Kaski	Pokhara	1,280
4.	Kamala	Dhan/Siraha	Portaha	25,000	14.	Baadganga	Kapilbastu	Taulihawa	6,200	24.	Begnas	Kaski	Pokhara	580
5.	Hardinath	Dhanusa	Janakpur	20,000	15.	Dunduwa	Banke	Nepalganj	1,250	25.	Marchawar	Rupandehi	Marchawar	3,500
6.	Manusmara	Sarlahi	Waswariya	5,200	16.	Rajapur	Bardiya	Gulariya	13,000	26.	Sunsari-Morang	Sunsari-Morang	Biratnagar	66,000
7.	Bagmati	Sarlahi	Karmaiya	21,000	17.	Mohana	Kailali	Dhangadi	2,000	27.	Bh. Lum. Under	Rupandehi	Bhairahawa	20,000
8.	Jhanjh	Rautahat	-	2,000	18.	Pathraiya	Kailali	Dhangadi	2,000	28.	Chanda Mohana	Morang	-	9,800
9.	Narayani Dept.	Parsa	Birganj	28,700	19.	Mahakali	Mahendranagar	Kanchanpur	11,600	29.	Chaurjahari	Rukum	Chaurjhari	600
10.	Narayani Tube.	Bara	Kalaiya	2,800	20.	Phalebas	Parbat	Gyadi	440					

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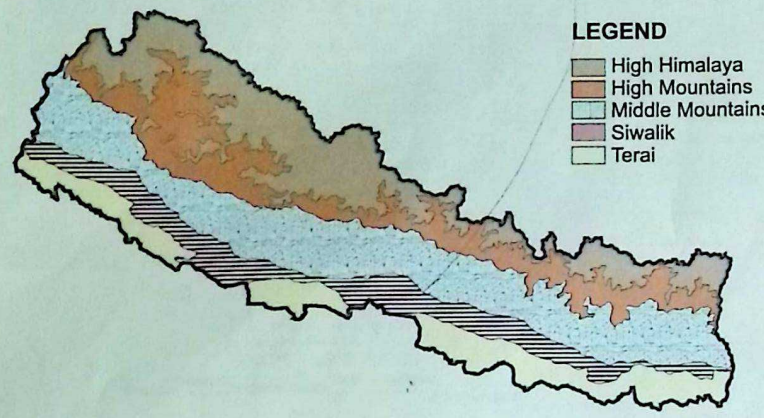
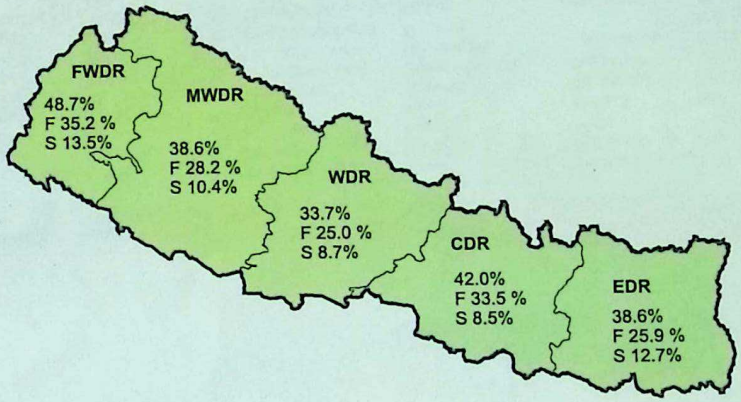
NEPAL- Forest

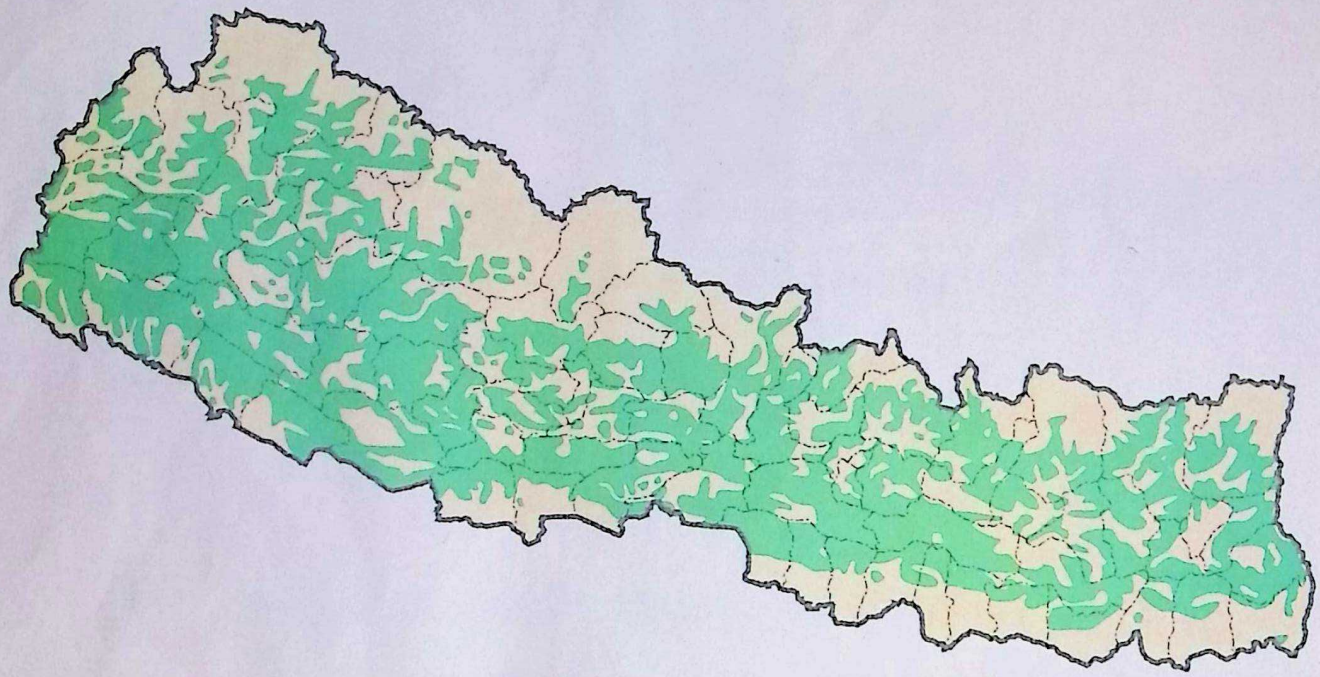
Map 1



Map 2



Map 3



N

Scale: 1: 5,000,000 (Map 3)

Source: Department of Forest Research and Survey, 1999
Map Projection : Modified UTM

Table of Map No. 1

PHYSIOGRAPHIC ZONE	TOTAL AREA (1000 ha)	FOREST(1000 ha)	%
High Himalaya	3507.8	197.3	5.6
High Mountains	2925.2	1757.0	60.1
Middle Mountains	4278.0	2056.8	48.1
Siwaliks	1889.9	1329.6	70.4
Terai	2117.2	487.3	23.0
Total	14718.1	5828.0	39.6

Table of Map No. 2

REGION	TOTAL LAND AREA	FOREST	SHRUB	FOREST & SHRUB TOTAL
FWDR	1953.9	687.4	263.9	951.3
MWDR	4237.8	1192.4	442.0	1634.4
WDR	2939.8	734.3	256.9	991.2
CDR	2741.0	981.6	233.8	1152.4
EDR	2845.6	736.1	362.6	1098.7
Total	14718.1	4268.8	1559.2	5828.0

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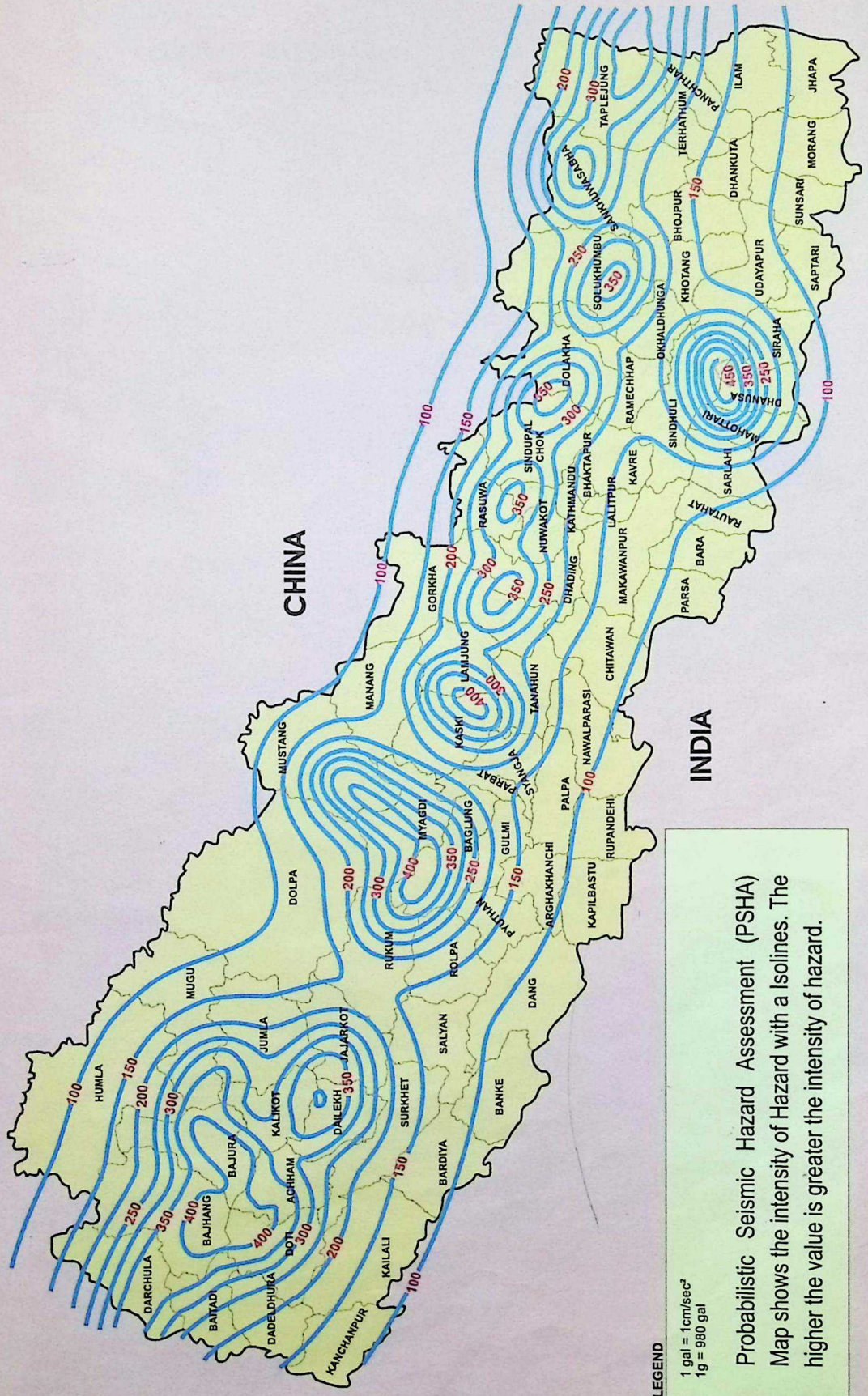
NEPAL-Seismic Hazard



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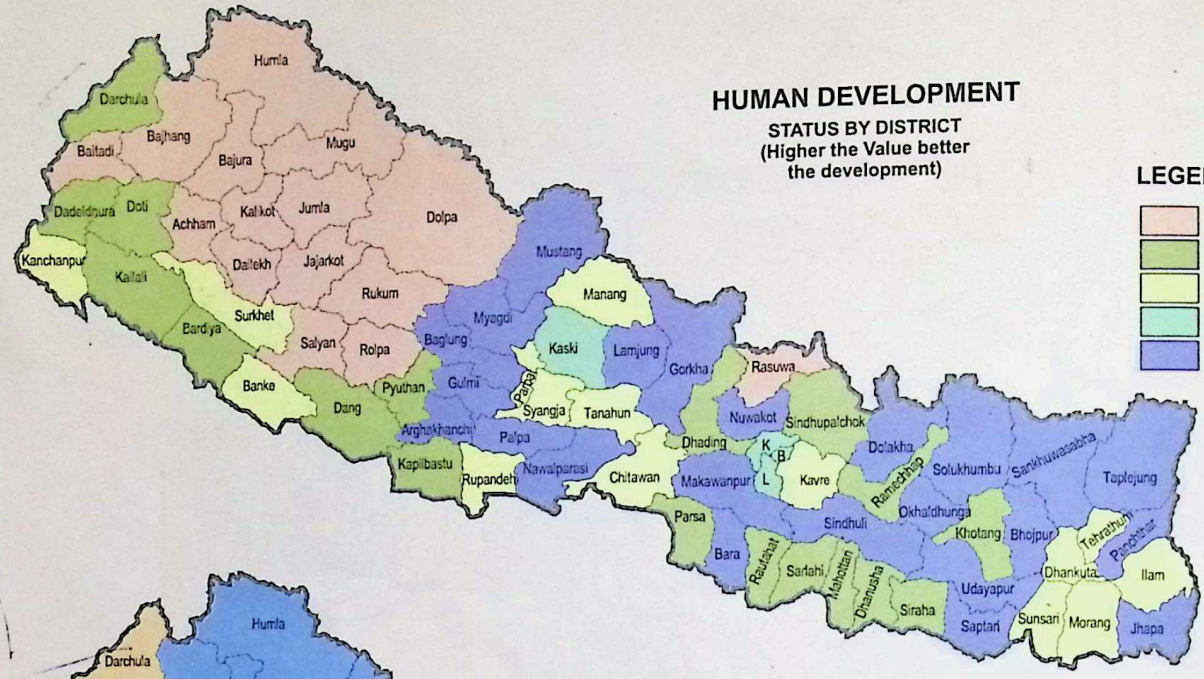
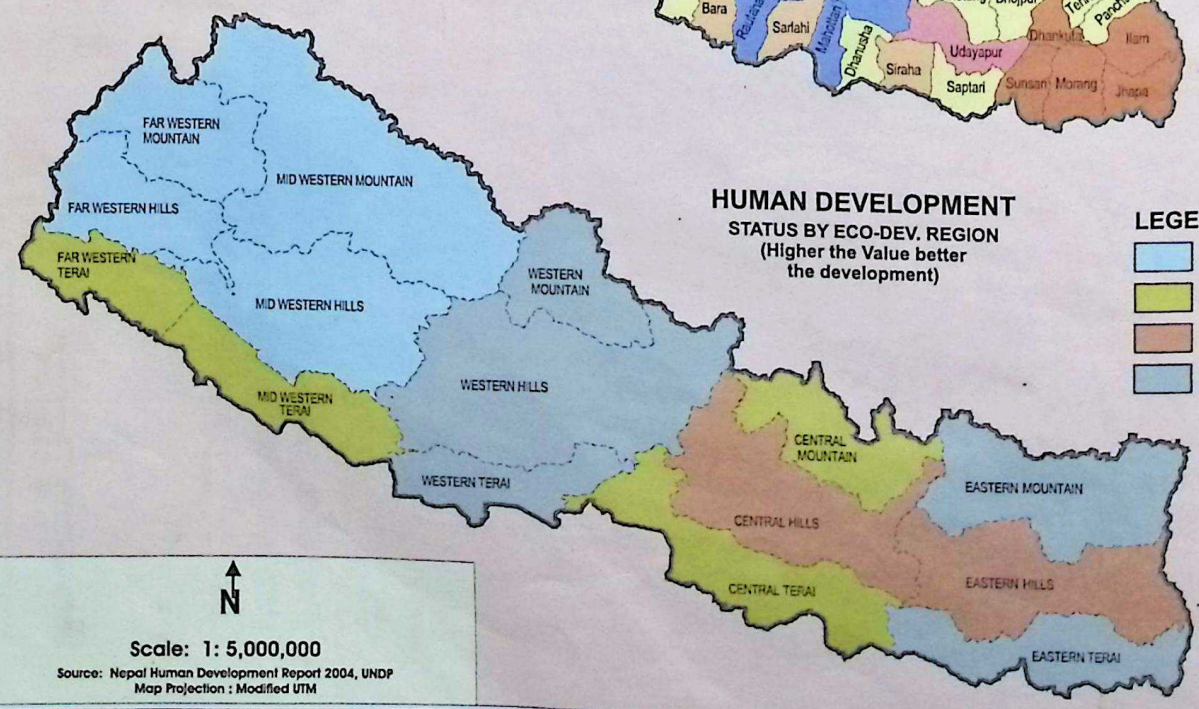
NEPAL- Human Development 2004





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Mount Everest

Manakamana Temple, Gorkha

Braha Temle, Sunsari

Mayadevi Temple, Lumbini

Muktinath Temple, Mustang

LEGEND
Int'l Boundary
Regional Boundary
Zonal Boundary
District Boundary
National Park, C/A
Highway
Secondary Road
Gravel Road
Seasonal Road
Railway
River
District
DHANKUTA
Dis.Headquarter
Chautara
Place Name
Khotang
Spot Height
Peak
Pass
Temple
Stupa
Airport
Water Bodies / Sandi Area
N
0
50
100 Kilometers
Scale: 1:1,800,000
Source: Topographical Survey Branch, Survey Department HMG.
Map Projection : Modified UTM
HUMLA
DARCHULA
BAJHANG
BAJURA
MUGU
KARNALI
JUMLA
DOLPA
MUSTANG
DHAULAGIRI
MANANG
MAHAKALI
DADELDHURA
DOTI
SETI
ACHHAM
KALIKOT
DAILEKH
BHERI
JAJARKOT
RUKUM
KAILALI
KANCHANPUR
SURKHET
SALYAN
ROLPA
RAPTI
BARDIYA
BANKE
PYUTHAN
GULMI
BAGLUNG
MAYGDI
KASKI
LAMJUNG
GANDAKI
GORKHA
RASUWA
DANG
ARGHAKHANCHI
LUMBIN
PALPA
SYANGJA
TANAHUN
NUWAKOT
DHADING
KAPILBASTU
RUPANDEHI
NAWALPARASI
CHITWAN
MAKWANPUR
RAMECHHAP
DOLAKHA
SINDHUPALCHOK
KATHMANDU
BHAKTAPUR
LALITPUR
KAVRE
SOLUKHUMBU
OKHALDHUNGA
KHOTANG
SANKHUWASAWA
KOSHI
TAPLEJUNG
TERHATHUM
PANCHATHAR
SAGARMATHA
BHOJPUR
DHANKUTA
MECHI
ILAM
JHAPA
MORANG
SUNSARI
SIRAHA
SAPTARI
UDAYAPUR
SINDHULI
JANAKPUR
SARLAHI
MAHOTTARI
DHANUSA
BARA
PARSA
RAUTAHAT
INDIA
Mahendranagar
Dipayal
Dhangadi
Chitapani
Birendranagar
Dailekh
Jumla
Gamgadhi
Tripurasundari
Dunai
Simikot
Chainpur
Martadi
Manma
Mangalsen
Jumli Khalanga
Salle
Libang
Tamghas
Butwal
Bhairaha
Bharatpur
Hetauda
Birgunj
Kathmandu
Pokhara
Gorkha
Baglung
Beni
Jomsom
Kagbeni
Chame
Manang
Lo Manthang
Taplejung
Phidim
Okhaldhunga
Diktel
Bhojpur
Dhankuta
Jhapa
Biratnagar
Janakpur
Gaur
Birganj
Kathmandu
Pokhara
Bhaktapur
Lalitpur
Chitwan
Butwal
Nepalgunj
Dhangadi
Mahendranagar
Birendranagar
Dhulikhel
Banepa
Dolakha
Jiri
Charikot
Sindhuli
Bardibas
Gaur
Rajbiraj
Biratnagar
Dharan
Itahari
Inaruwa
Phidim
Taplejung
Tumlingtar
Bhojpur
Diktel
Okhaldhunga
Khotang
Lamidanda
Jiri
Sindhulimadi
Ramechhap
Manthali
Chitwan

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SAARC COUNTRIES

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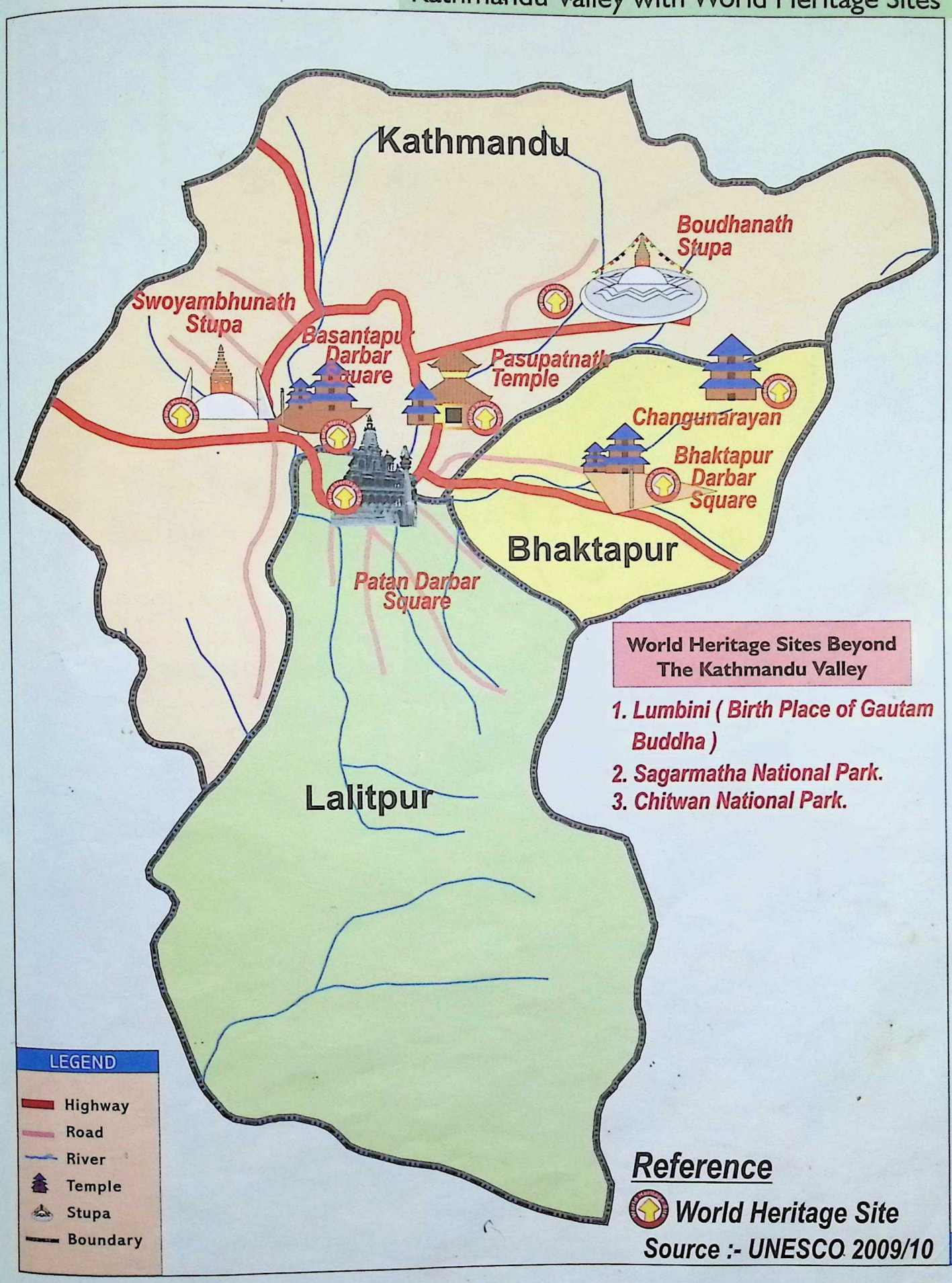
Kathmandu Valley with World Heritage Sites



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NEPAL - Pokhara City (Road Network Map)

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Chapter of The World

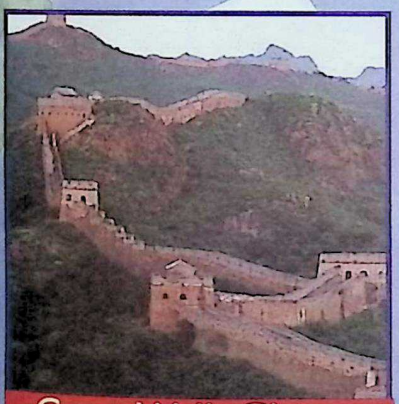
New Seven Wonders of the World

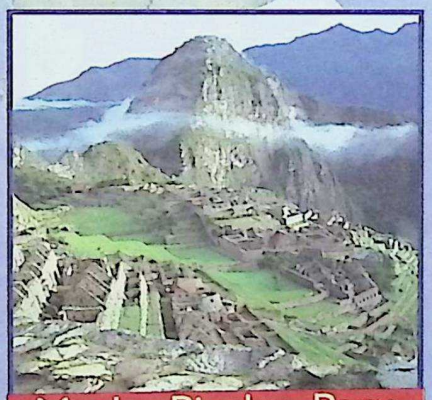
Release on June 20, 2007
(In alphabetical order)

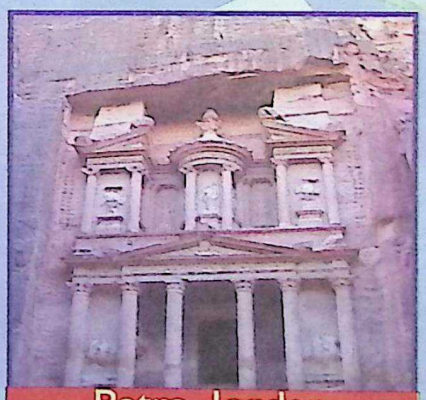
Chichen Itza, Mexico

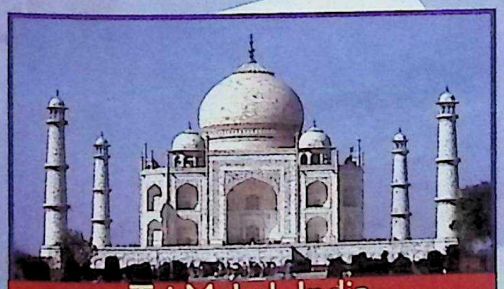
Christ the Redeemer, Brazil

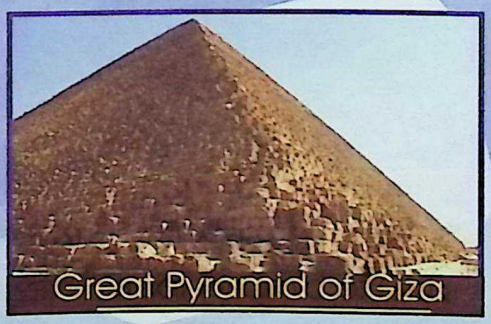
The Colosseum, Italy


Great Wall, China


Machu Picchu, Peru


Petra, Jordan


Taj Mahal, India


Great Pyramid of Giza

This one has listing as a honorary status: Great Pyramid of Giza (The last remaining ancient wonder of the World)

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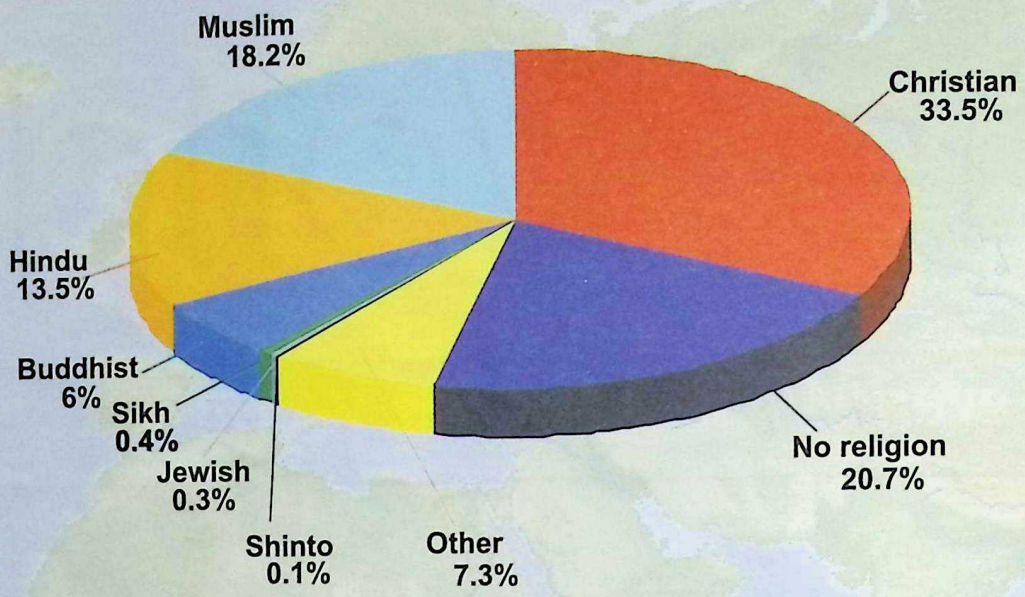
Religion Of The World



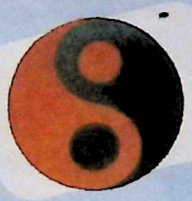
This chart shows how the people of the World worshiped at the beginning of the 1990s. The largest religious groups, the Christian is followed by Muslim and Hindus. People who have more religious belief make up a large proportion. Other religions include Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism and Jainism.

CHRISTIANITY

ISLAM

HINDUISM

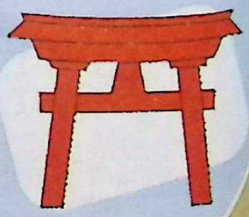
BUDDHISM



CONFUCIANISM

JUDAISM

SIKHISM



SHINTOISM

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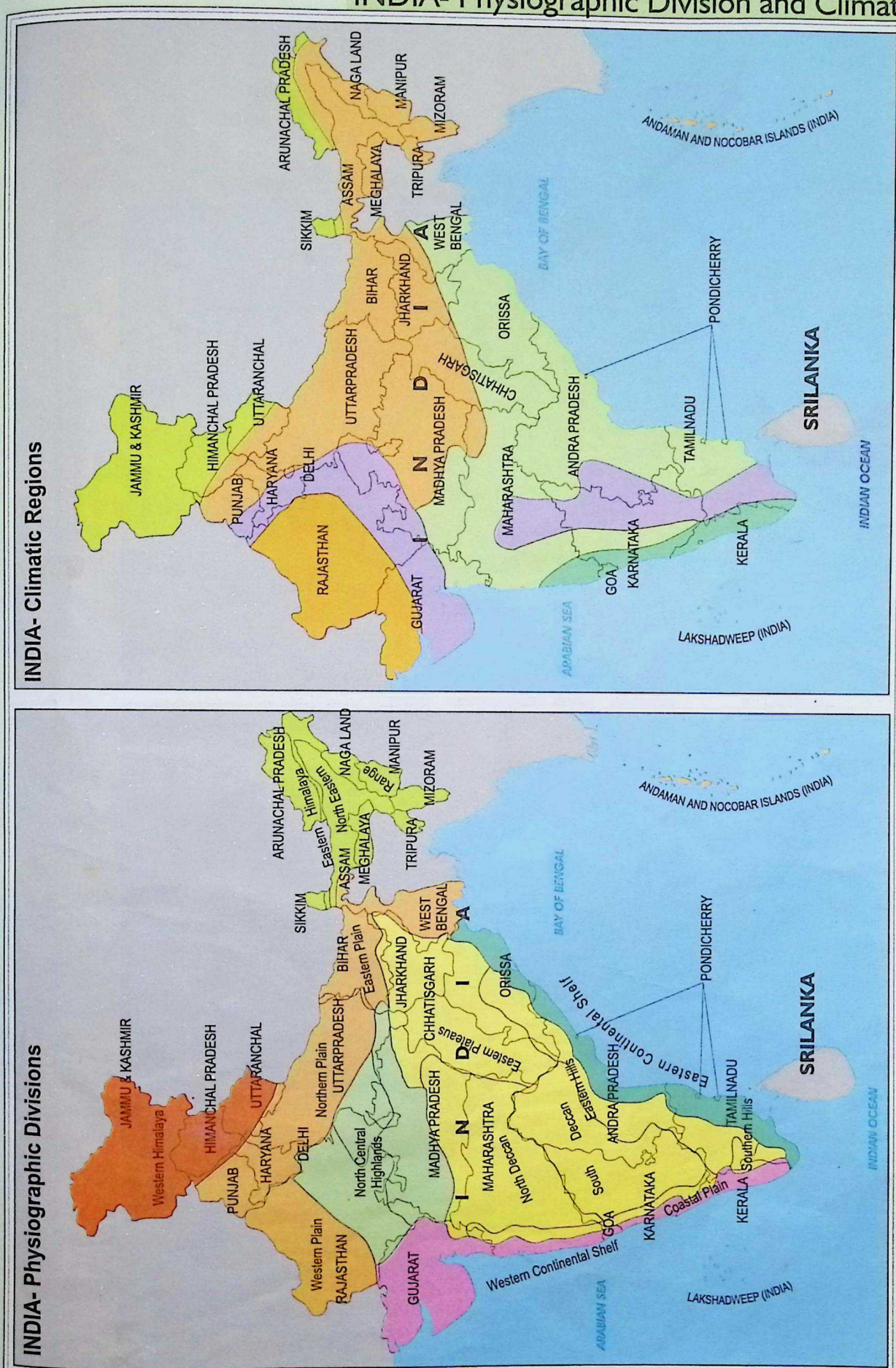
INDIA- Physiographic Division and Climatic Regions



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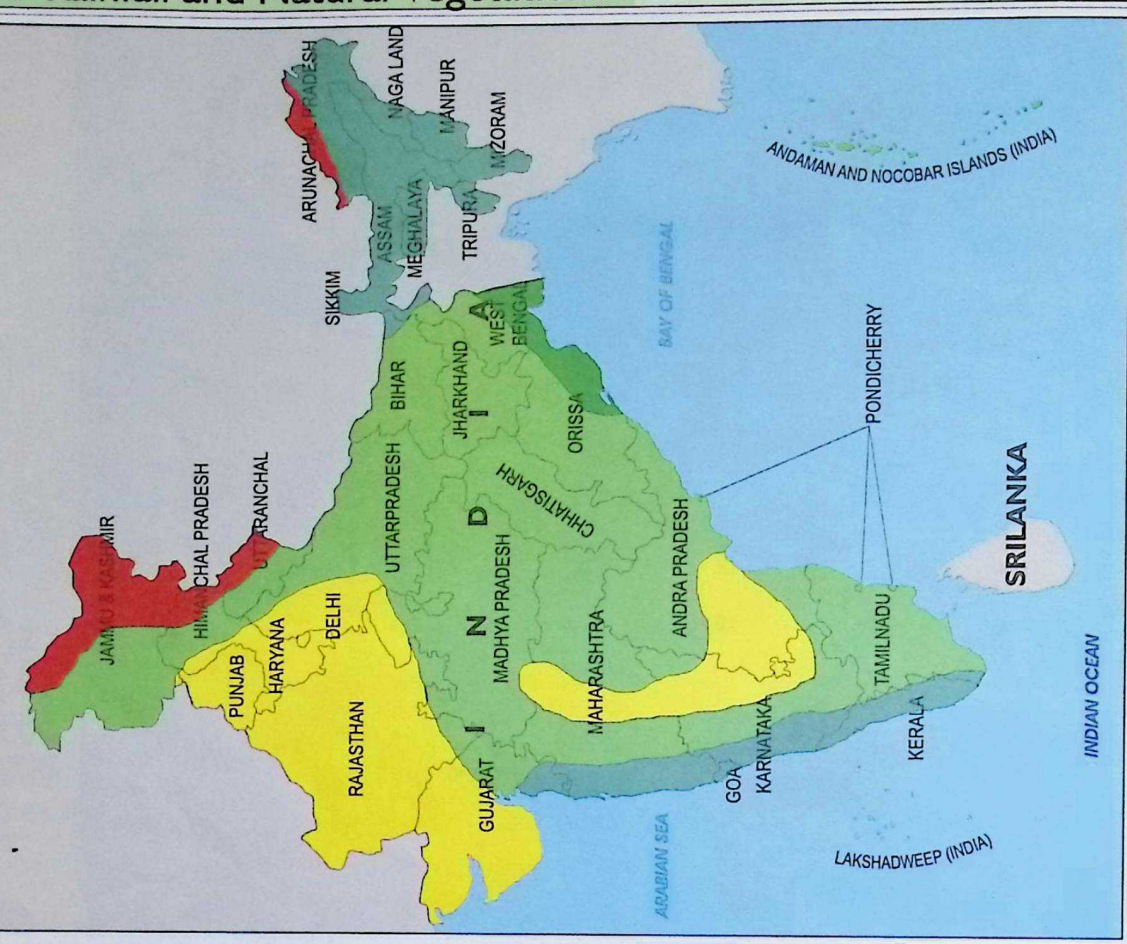
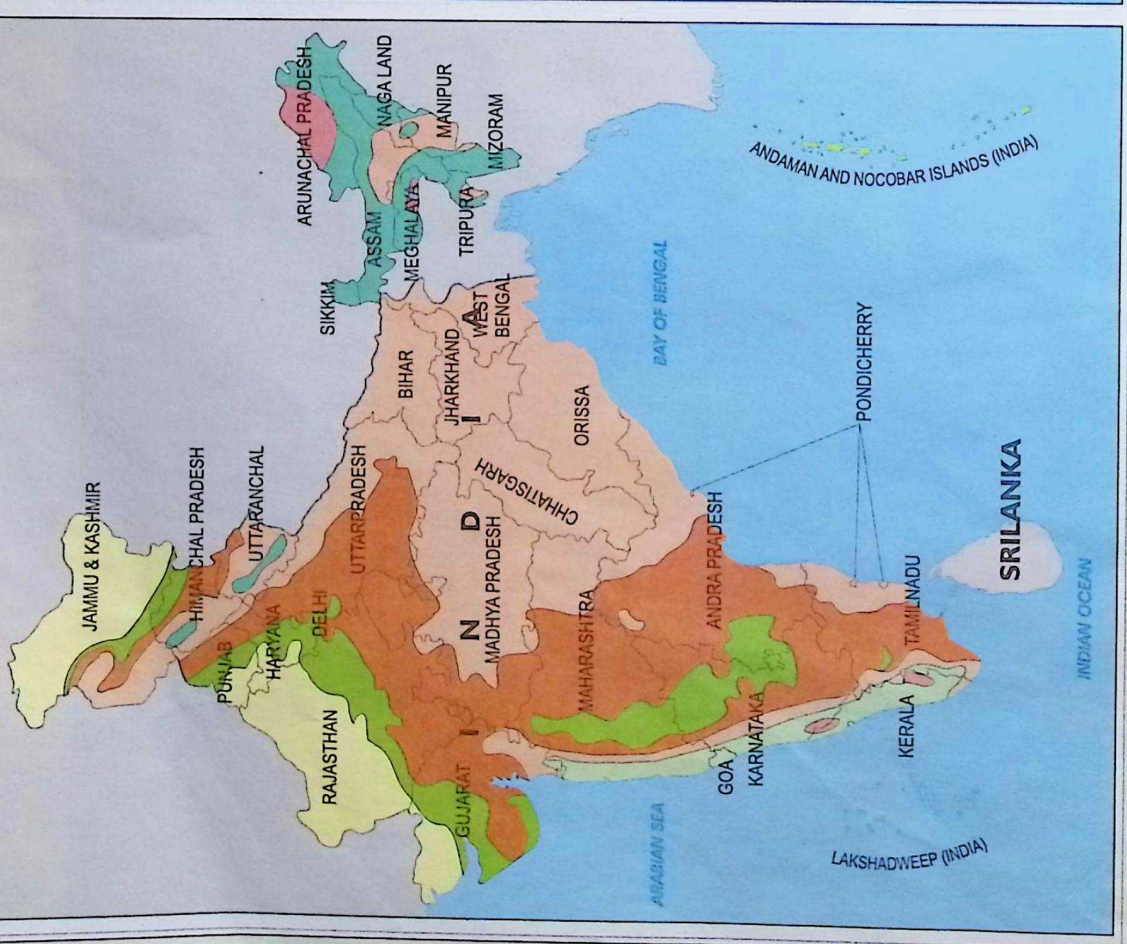
INDIA- Rainfall and Natural Vegetations





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CHINA, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE

CHINA

RUSSIA
KAZAKHSTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
TAJIKISTAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
INDIA
MYANMAR (BURMA)
LAOS
VIETNAM
MONGOLIA
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
TAIWAN
HONGKONG
MACAO
Russia
Lesser Hinggan Mts
Mongolian Uplands
Tian Shan
Taklimakan Desert
Kunlun Mts
GOBI DESERT
Yining
Urumqi
Kashi
Baotou
Hohhot
BEIJING
Datong
Tangshan
Luda
Tianjin
Yinchuan
Huang He (Yellow)
Taiyuan
Shijiazhuang
Zibo
Qingdao
Jinan
Golmud
Qinghai Lake
Xining
Lanzhou
THE GREAT WALL
Luoyang
Zhengzhou
Xuzhou
Grand Canal
YELLOW SEA
Xi'an
Garyarsa
Humla
Dolpa
Indus
Himalaya Mts
Plateau of Tibet
Nagqu
Lhasa
Brahmaputra
Mt. Everest 8,848m
29,028 ft.
Yalong Jiang
Jinsha Jiang
Nu Jiang (Salween)
Mekong
Lanchang Jiang
Nanchong
Chengdu
Chongqing
Chang Jiang (Yangtze)
Wuhan
Changsha
Nanchang
Pingxiang
Hengyang
Guiyang
Guilin
Kunming
Li Jiang
Liuzhou
Xi Jiang
Guangzhou
Nanning
Shanghai
Nanjing
Hefei
Wuhu
Hangzhou
Shaoxing
Ningbo
Wenzhou
Fuzhou
Shantou
EAST CHINA SEA
Taiwan Strait
Tropic of Cancer
Gulf of Tonkin
Haikou
Yulin
Hainan Island
SOUTH CHINA SEA
Source: Kingfisher Encyclopedia

HONGKONG
Scale 1:1500000

CHINA
Fanling
Yuen Long
Tai Po
HONGKONG
Shenzhen Bay
Tsuen Wan
Sha Tin
Tuen Mun
Beacon Hill 452
Kowloon Peak 602
Kowloon
Lantau Island
VICTORIA
Tai O
Hongkong Island
Sokko Island
Lamma I.
Po Tol Island
West Lamma Channel
East Lamma Channel
SOUTH CHINA SEA
Source: ESRI

SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA
Johor Strait
Sembawang
Kranju
Nee Soon
Punggol
Tekong Besar I.
Ubin I.
Bukit Panjang
Serangoon Hardour
Choa Chu Kang
Changi
S I N G A P O R E
Singapure Strait
Bkit
Paya Lchar
Jurong
Tuas
Timah Village
Bcdok
Ayer
SINGAPORE CITY
Chawan I.
Merbau I.
Keppel Harbour
Bukum I.
Sentosa I.
Pawai I.
Senang I.
Source: Kingfisher Encyclopedia

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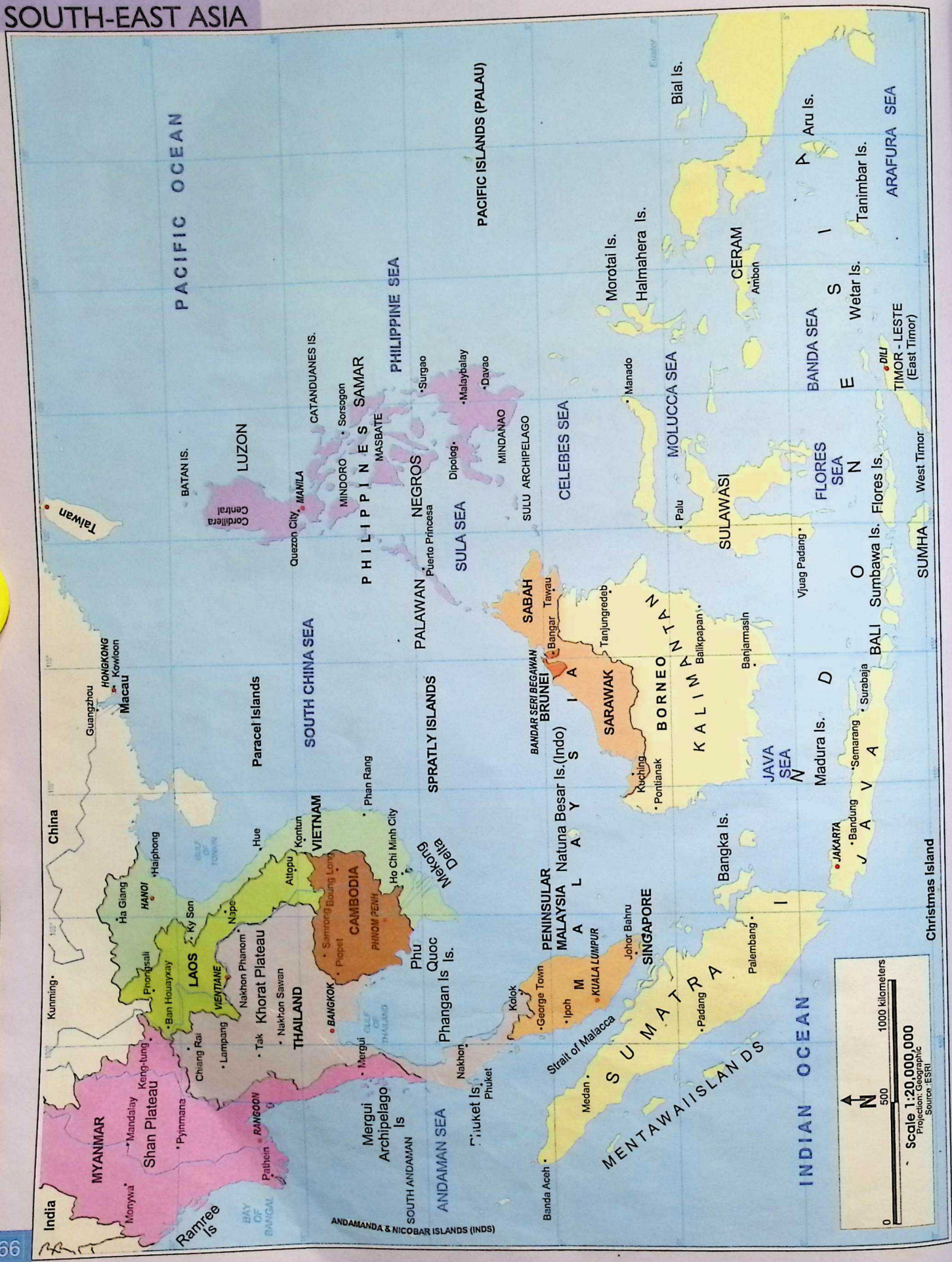
SOUTH-EAST ASIA



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JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA AND NORTH KOREA

JAPAN

Wakkanai
SEA OF OKHOTSK
Asahigawa
Kitami
Otaru
Sapporo
Obihiro
Nemuro
Kushiro
Okushiri Island
Muroran
HOKKAIDO
Hakodate
Tsugaru Strait
SEIKAN TUNNEL
Aomori
Hanchinohe
Akita
Morioka
SEA OF JAPAN (EAST SEA)
SADO
Yamagata
Sendai
Niigata
HONSHU
JAPAN
Toyama
Kanazawa
Utsunomiya
Hitachi
Mito
Oki Islands
Fukui
Maebashi
Mt. Fuji
3,776 m
12,387 ft.
TOKYO
Chiba
Yokohama
Korea Strait
Matsue
TSUSHIMA
Himeji
Okayama
Kyoto
Osaka
Nagoya
Hamamatsu
Hiroshima
Kitakyushu
Fukuoka
Wakayama
Tokushima
Matsuyama
Sasebo
Ojta
Kochi
Nagasaki
Kumamoto
SHIKOKU
PACIFIC OCEAN
Miyazaki
Kagoshima
KYUSHU
Osumi Islands
Tokara Islands

mi. 0 200
km 0 200
N
Source: Kingfisher Encyclopedia

SOUTH KOREA

NORTH KOREA
DEMILITARIZED ZONE
Chunchon
Kangnung
Ultang Island
Kangwha Bay
SEOUL
Inchon
Samchok
Suwon
Wonju
Chungju
SEA OF JAPAN (EAST SEA)
Chonju
Andong
Sanjgu
YELLOW SEA
Taejon
SOUTH KOREA
Pohang
Kusan
Chonju
Taegu
Ulsan
Chinju
Masan
Pusan
Koje I.
Koje I.
Chin Island
Sohuksan Island
Cho I.
Mt.Halla
Chaju
1,950 m
6,283 ft.
Chaju I

mi. 0 50
km 0 50
N
Source: Kingfisher Encyclopedia

NORTH KOREA

Paektu Mt.
2,744 m
9,003 ft.
Unggi
CHINA
Najin
Tumen
Chongjin
Nanam
Paektu Mt.
Hamgyong Mts.
Kilchu
Yalu
Kimchaek
NORTH KOREA
Chongchon
Sinpo
Sinuiju
Taedong
Hamhung
Nangnim Mts.
Hungnam
SEA OF JAPAN (EAST SEA)
Ka Island
Sinmi Island
Anju
Yonghung
Tongjosin Bay
Korea Bay
Wonsan
PYEONGYANG
Nampo
Cho Island
Haeju
DEMILITARIZED ZONE
SOUTH KOREA
Kaesong
Panmunjom

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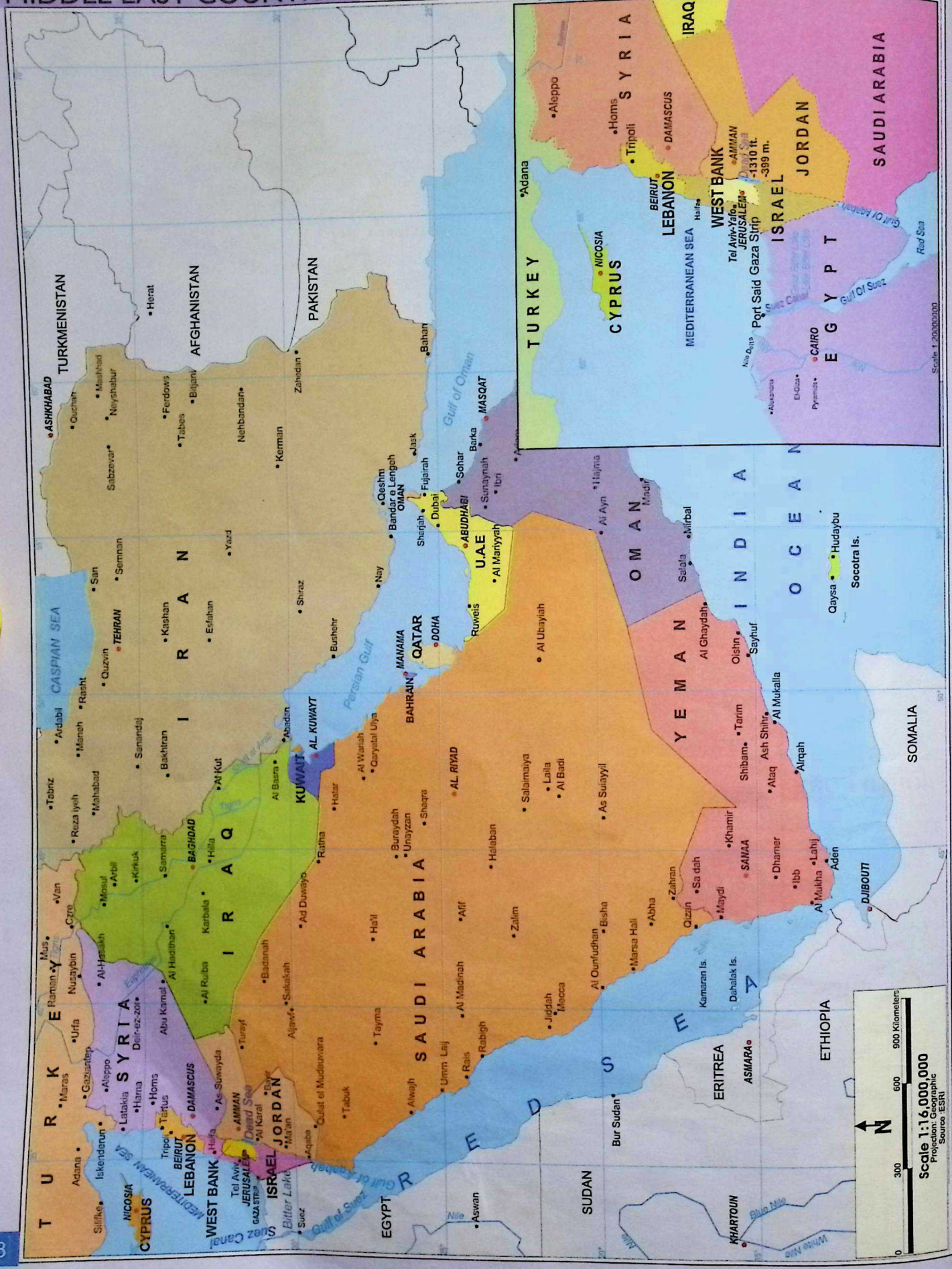
MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES



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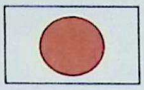
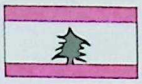
COUNTRIES OF ASIA

AFGHANISTAN
Capital : Kabul
Area : 6,47,500
Population : 28,766
Litercy: 37.3%
Currency : Afghani
Per Capita Income : NA

CHINA
Capital : Beijing
Area : 9,572,900
Population : 1,288,400
Litercy: 82%
Currency : Yuan
Per Capita Income : $ 6,838



JAPAN
Capital : Tokyo
Area : 377,730
Population : 127,210
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Yen
Per Capita Income : $ 32,443



LEBANON
Capital : Beirut
Area : 10,450
Population : 4,498
Litercy: 92%
Currency : Pound
Per Capita Income : $ 12,962

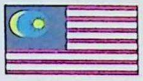
PHILLIPINES
Capital : Manila
Area : 300,000
Population : 81,503
Litercy: 95%
Currency : Peso
Per Capita Income : $ 3,446

TAJIKISTAN
Capital : Dushanbe
Area : 143,100
Population : 6,305
Litercy: 96%
Currency : Tajik Ruble
Per Capita Income : $ 1,975

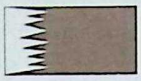
ARMENIA
Capital : Yerevan
Area : 29,800
Population : 3,065
Litercy: 98.4%
Currency : Dram
Per Capita Income : $ 5,286

CYPRUS
Capital : Nicosia
Area : 9,250
Population : 810
Litercy: 96%
Currency : Cyprus Pound
Per Capita Income : NA

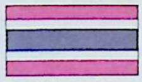
JORDAN
Capital : Amman
Area : 91,880
Population : 5,308
Litercy: 87%
Currency : Jordan Dollor
Per Capita Income : $ 5,691



MALAYSIA
Capital : Kuala Lumpur
Area : 329,580
Population : 24,774
Litercy: 84%
Currency : Ringgit
Per Capita Income : $ 1,982



QATAR
Capital : Doha
Area : 11,440
Population : 624
Litercy: 79%
Currency : Qatar Riyal
Per Capita Income : NA



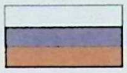
THAILAND
Capital : Bangkok
Area : 513,120
Population : 62,014
Litercy: 94%
Currency : Bhat
Per Capita Income : $ 8,004

AZERBAIZAN
Capital : Baku
Area : 86,660
Population : 8,233
Litercy: 96%
Currency : Manat
Per Capita Income : $ 9,652

GEORGIA
Capital : T'billisi
Area : 69,700
Population : 5,126
Litercy: 99%
Currency : The Lari
Per Capita Income : $ 4,778

KAZAKHSTAN
Capital : Almaty
Area : 2,717,300
Population : 14,908
Litercy: 98%
Currency : Tenga
Per Capita Income : $ 11,526

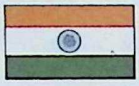
MALDIVES
Capital : Male
Area : 300
Population : 293
Litercy: 93%
Currency : Rufiyaa
Per Capita Income : 5,459



RUSSIA
Capital : Moscow
Area : 17,075,000
Population : 143425
Litercy: 99%
Currency : Rouble
Per Capita Income : $ 18,945

TIMOR-LESTE
Capital : Dilli
Area : 189,000
Population : 810
Litercy: NA
Currency : NA
Per Capita Income : 806

BAHARAIN
Capital : Manama
Area : 669
Population : 712
Litercy: 77%
Currency : Baharaini Dinar
Per Capita Income : NA



INDIA
Capital : New Delhi
Area : 3,165,600
Population : 1,064,399
Litercy: 52.2%
Currency : Rupees
Per Capita Income : $ 3,275

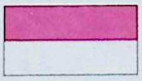
NORTH KOREA
Capital : Pyeongyang
Area : 122,762
Population : 22,928
Litercy: 99%
Currency : Won
Per Capita Income : NA

MANGOLIA
Capital : Ullan Bator
Area : 1,566,500
Population : 2,480
Litercy: 83%
Currency : Tugrik
Per Capita Income :3,527

SAUDI ARAB D.R.
Capital : El-Aaiun
Area : 266,769
Population : 22,528
Litercy: NA%
Currency : Riyadh
Per Capita Income : $ 23,429

TURKEY
Capital : Ankara
Area : 779,450
Population : 70,712
Litercy: 82%
Currency : Turkish Lira
Per Capita Income : $ 13,905

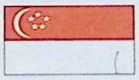
BANGLADESH
Capital : Dhaka
Area : 148,393
Population : 138,006
Litercy: 36.6%
Currency : Taka
Per Capita Income : $ 1,420



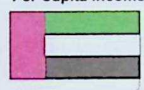
INDONESIA
Capital : Jakarta
Area : 1,919,440
Population : 241,471
Litercy: 85%
Currency : Ruplah
Per Capita Income : $ 4,205

SOUTH KOREA
Capital : Seoul
Area : 98,480
Population : 48,138
Litercy: 98%
Currency : Won
Per Capita Income : $ NA

MYANMAR (BURMA)
Capital : Yangoon
Area : 676,580
Population : 49,362
Litercy: 83%
Currency : Kyat
Per Capita Income : NA



SINGAPORE
Capital : Singapore
Area : 616.3
Population : 4,250
Litercy: 91%
Currency : Singapore Dollar
Per Capita Income : $ 50,705

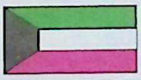


TURKMENISTAN
Capital : Ashkhabad
Area : 448,100
Population : 4,863
Litercy: 96%
Currency : Manat
Per Capita Income : 7,252

U.A.E
Capital : Abu Dhabi
Area : 83,660
Population : 4,041
Litercy: 79%
Currency : Dirham
Per Capita Income : 57,827

BHUTAN
Capital : Thimpu
Area : 46,500
Population : 874
Litercy: 42%
Currency : Ngulltrum
Per Capita Income : 5,120

IRAN
Capital : Teharan
Area : 1,648,000
Population : 63,392
Litercy: 72%
Currency : Rial
Per Capita Income : $ 11,575



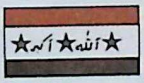
KUWAIT
Capital : Kuwait City
Area : 17,820
Population : 2,382
Litercy: 80%
Currency : Kuwait Dinar
Per Capita Income : NA

NEPAL
Capital : Kathmandu
Area : 147,181
Population : 24,660
Litercy: 54%
Currency : Nepalese Rupee
Per Capita Income : $ 1,156

SRI LANKA
Capital : Colombo
Area : 65,610
Population : 19,193
Litercy: 90%
Currency : Rupee
Per Capita Income : $ 4,778

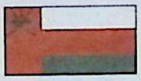
UZBEKISTAN
Capital : Tashkent
Area : 447,400
Population : 25,604
Litercy: 97%
Currency : Som
Per Capita Income : $ 2,879

BRUNEI
Capital : Bander Seri Begawan
Area : 5,765
Population : 356
Litercy: 88%
Currency : Brunei Dollar
Per Capita Income : NA

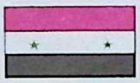


IRAQ
Capital : Baghdad
Area : 438,320
Population : 24,700
Litercy: 60%
Currency : Iraqi Dinar
Per Capita Income : 3,553

KYRGYSTAN
Capital : Bishkek
Area : 198,500
Population : 5,052
Litercy: 97%
Currency : Som
Per Capita Income : $ 2,287



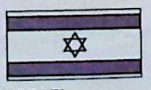
OMAN
Capital : Muscut
Area : 309,500
Population : 2,599
Litercy: 41%
Currency : Omani Rial
Per Capita Income : NA



SYRIA
Capital : Damascus
Area : 185,180
Population : 17,384
Litercy: 71%
Currency : Syrain
Per Capita Income : $ 4,737

VIETNAM
Capital : Hanoi
Area : 329,560
Population : 81,314
Litercy: 94%
Currency : Dong
Per Capita Income : $ 2,957

COMBODIA
Capital : Phnom Penh
Area : 181,035
Population : 44,402
Litercy: 45%
Currency : Reil
Per Capita Income : $ 1,913

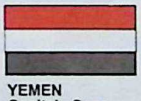


ISRAEL
Capital : Jerusalem
Area : 20,950
Population : 6,688
Litercy: 95%
Currency : Shekel
Per Capita Income : $ 27,674

LAOS
Capital : Vietiane
Area : 236,800
Population : 5,660
Litercy: 84%
Currency : Kip
Per Capita Income : $ 2,259

PAKISTAN
Capital : Islamabad
Area : 796,100
Population : 148,439
Litercy: 38%
Currency : Rupees
Per Capita Income : $ 2,625

TAIWAN
Capital : Taipei
Area : 36,180
Population : 23,580
Litercy: 93%
Currency : New Taiwan Dollor
Per Capita Income : NA



YEMEN
Capital : Sana
Area : 531,000
Population : 19,173
Litercy: 39%
Currency : Riyal
Per Capita Income : $ 2,473

Note : Area in Sq. Km., Population in Thousand

Source : World Bank (World Development Report 2009 of the data given by Wikipedia)

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EUROPE - Physical

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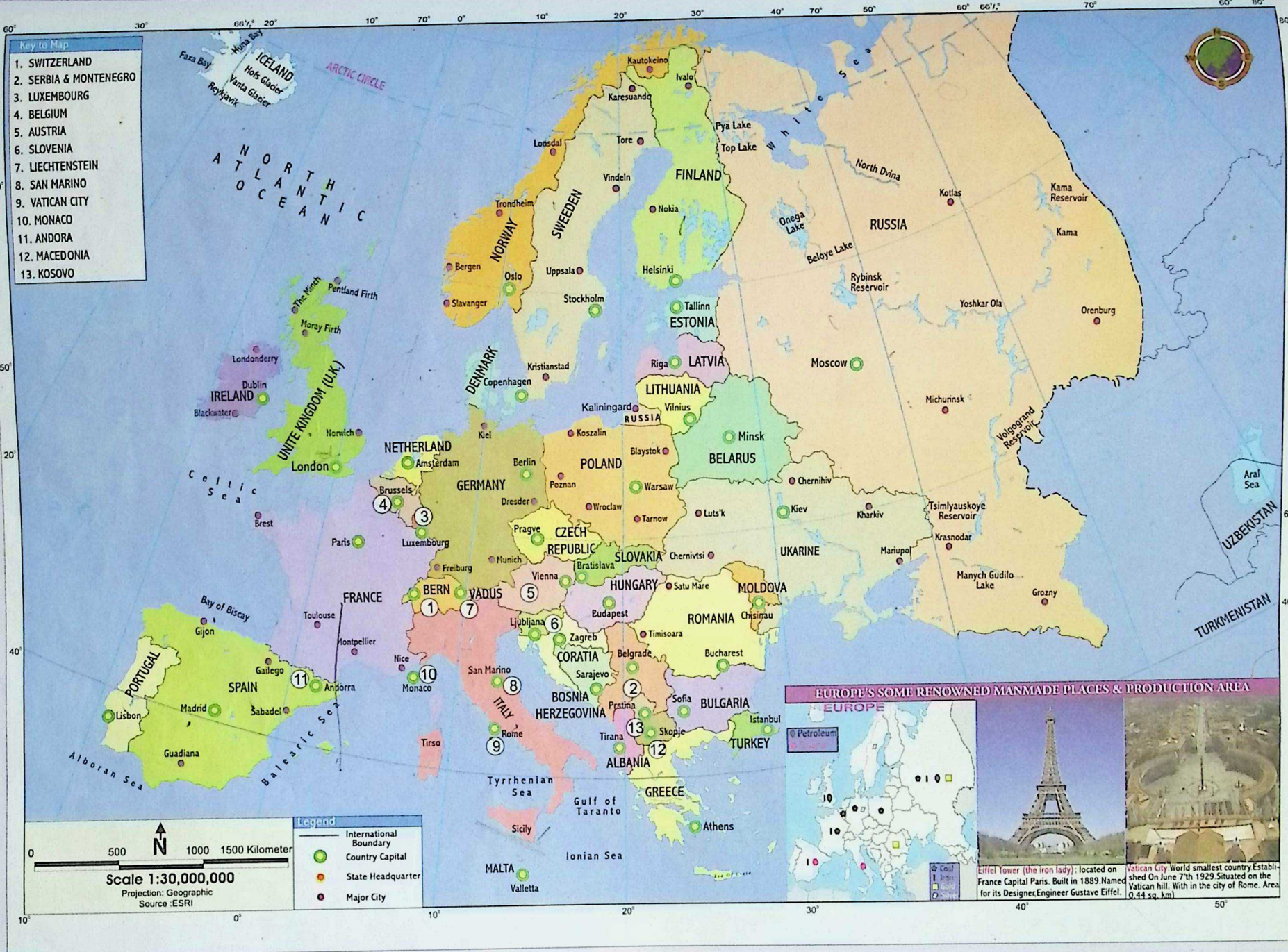
EUROPE - Political



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BALTIC COUNTRIES

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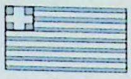
COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

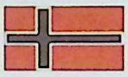
ALBANIA
Capital : Tirana
Area : 28,750
Population : 3,169
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Lek Climate
Per Capita Income : $ 8,245

CROATIA
Capital : Zagreb
Area : 56,540
Population : 4,456
Litercy: 97%
Currency : Kuna
Per Capita Income : $ 19,803

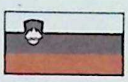


GREECE
Capital : Athens
Area : 131,960
Population : 10,680
Litercy: 95%
Currency : Drachma
Per Capita Income : $ 29,663

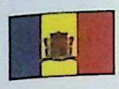
LITHUANIA
Capital : Vilnius
Area : 65,200
Population : 3,454
Litercy: 98%
Currency : The Litas
Per Capita Income : $ 16,745



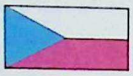
NORWAY
Capital : Oslo
Area : 386,960
Population : 4,560
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Krone
Per Capita Income : $55,672



SLOVENIA
Capital : Ljubijana
Area : 20,250
Population : 1,964
Litercy: 99%
Currency : Tolar
Per Capita Income : 27,004

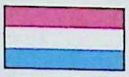


ANDORRA
Capital : Andorra-la-Vella
Area :450
Population :69
Litercy: 99%
Currency : French Franc
Per Capita Income : NA

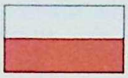


CZECH REPUBLIC
Capital : Prague
Area :78,860
Population :10,202
Litercy: 100%
Currency : The Koruna
Per Capita Income : $ 25,232

HUNGARY
Capital : Budapest
Area :93,030
Population :10,120
Litercy: 99%
Currency : Forint
Per Capita Income : $ 19,764

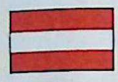


LUXEMBOURG
Capital : Luxembourg
Area :2,590
Population :448
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Luxembourg Franc
Per Capita Income : 84,003

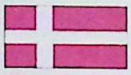


POLAND
Capital : Warsaw
Area :312,680
Population :38,195
Litercy: 99%
Currency : Zolty
Per Capita Income : $ 19,059

SPAIN
Capital : Madrid
Area : 504,750
Population : 41,101
Litercy: 97%
Currency : Peseta
Per Capita Income : $ 32,545



AUSTRIA
Capital : Vienna
Area :83,858
Population :8,059
Litercy: 98%
Currency : Schilling
Per Capita Income : $ 38,748



DENMARK
Capital : Copenhagen
Area :43,074
Population :5,387
Litercy: 99%
Currency : Krone
Per Capita Income : $ 36,762

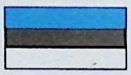
ICELAND
Capital : Reykjavik
Area :102,846
Population :286
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Krone
Per Capita Income :NA

MACEDONIA
Capital : Skopje
Area :25,710
Population :2,049
Litercy: 90%
Currency : Denar
Per Capita Income : 10,822

PORTUGAL
Capital : Lisbon
Area :91,830
Population :10,191
Litercy: 87%
Currency : Escudo
Per Capita Income : $ 24,021

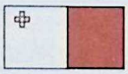
SWEDEN
Capital : Stockholm
Area : 449,760
Population : 8,956
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Krona
Per Capita Income : $ 37,905

BELARUS
Capital : Minsk
Area :207,600
Population :9,881
Litercy: 98%
Currency : Zalchik
Per Capita Income : $ 12,569

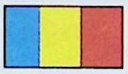


ESTONIA
Capital : Tallinn
Area :45,100
Population :1,350
Litercy: 100 %
Currency : Kroon
Per Capita Income : $ 19,451

IRELAND
Capital : Dublin
Area :70,280
Population :3,947
Litercy: 100 %
Currency : Irish Pound
Per Capita Income : $ 41,278

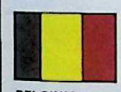


MALTA
Capital : Bhaleta
Area :310
Population :399
Litercy: 96 %
Currency : Lira Maltija
Per Capita Income : NA



ROMANIA
Capital : Bucharest
Area :2,37,500
Population :22,200
Litercy: 97 %
Currency : Leu
Per Capita Income : $ 14,198

SWITZERLAND
Capital : Berne
Area : 41,130
Population : 7,374
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Swiss Franc
Per Capita Income : $ 44,830

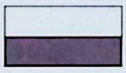


BELGIUM
Capital : Brussels
Area :30,530
Population :10,348
Litercy: 98%
Currency : Zalchik
Per Capita Income : $ 36,048

FINLAND
Capital : Helsinki
Area :338,000
Population :5,210
Litercy: 100 %
Currency : Finnish Markka
Per Capita Income : $ 34,650

ITALY
Capital : Rome
Area :301,300
Population :57,646
Litercy: 97%
Currency : Lira
Per Capita Income : $ 31,909

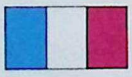
MOLDOVA
Capital : Chisinau
Area :33,700
Population :4,238
Litercy: 96%
Currency : The Leu
Per Capita Income : $ 2,858



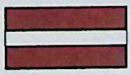
SAN MARINO
Capital : San Marino
Area :61
Population :28
Litercy:98%
Currency : Italian Lira
Per Capita Income : NA

THE UKRAINE
Capital : Kiev
Area : 603,700
Population : 48,365
Litercy: 98%
Currency : Hyrvnia
Per Capita Income : $ 6,327

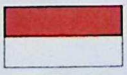
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
Capital : Sarajevo
Area :51,130
Population :4,140
Litercy: 90%
Currency : New Yugoslav Dinar
Per Capita Income : $ 8,529



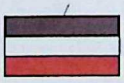
FRANCE
Capital : Paris
Area :543,965
Population :59,725
Litercy: 99%
Currency : Franc
Per Capita Income : $ 33,655



LATVIA
Capital : Riga
Area :63,700
Population :2,321
Litercy: NA
Currency : Lat
Per Capita Income : 15,411

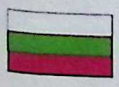


MONACO
Capital : Monaco
Area :1.9
Population :32
Litercy: 99
Currency : Franc
Per Capita Income : NA



SERVIA &MONTENGRO
Capital : Belgrade
Area :102,173
Population :8,104
Litercy: 93
Currency : New Dinar
Per Capita Income : $ NA

UNITED KINGDON
Capital : London
Area :242,480
Population : 59,280
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Pound Sterling
Per Capita Income : $ 36,496

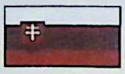


BULGARIA
Capital : Sofia
Area :1,10990
Population :7,824
Litercy: 98%
Currency : Lev
Per Capita Income : $ 12,888

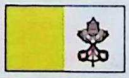
GERMANY
Capital : Berlin
Area :356,730
Population :82,551
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Deutschen Mark
Per Capita Income : $ 36,449

LIECHTENSTEIN
Capital : Vaduz
Area :160
Population :33
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Swiss Franc
Per Capita Income : NA

THE NETHERLANDS
Capital : Amesterdam
Area :41,530
Population :16,225
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Guilder
Per Capita Income : $ 40,775



SLOVAKIA REPUBLIC
Capital : Bratisalva
Area :49,040
Population : 5,381
Litercy: 100%
Currency : New Koruna
Per Capita Income : $ 22,356



VATICAN CITY
Capital : Vatican City
Area :0.4
Population : 1.2
Litercy: 100%
Currency : Lira
Per Capita Income : NA

Note : Area in Sq. Km., Population in Thousand

Source : World Bank (World Development Report 2009 of the data given by Wikipedia)

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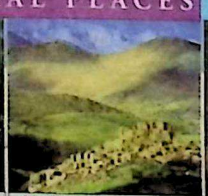
AFRICA - Physical

AFRICA'S SOME RENOWNED NATURAL PLACES

Mt. Kilimanjaro: The highest Mountain in Africa (5,895 m. Tanzania)

Sahara Desert: spanning over 4,6,19,260 sq. km. north to south and across the entire northern cap of the African continent to Morocco

Victoria Falls: Between Zambia & Zimbabwe (The world's largest water fall 1,708 m. wide).



Atlas Mountain Range: extending through Morocco , Algeria & Tunisia (2414 km. Length)

Nile River: from East Africa to the Mediterranean Sea(World Longest River 6,620 km. length.)

Lake Victoria: Between Uganda, Kenya & Tanzania The 2'nd largest fresh water lake in the world(68800 sq. km.)

Rift Valley: Stretching from Lebanon to Mozambique (9,656 km. length crack in the earth's crust.)

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AFRICA-Political

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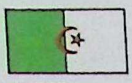
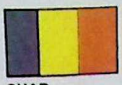
COUNTRIES OF AFRICA



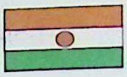
ALGERIA
Capital : Algiers
Area : 2,381,740
Population : 31,833
Litercy: 57%
Currency : Dinar (DA)
Per Capita Income : $ 8,184



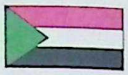
CHAD
Capital : N'Djamena
Area : 1,284,000
Population : 8,562
Litercy: NA
Currency : Franc CFA
Per Capita Income : $ 1,347

ETHIOPIA
Capital : Addis Ababa
Area :1,157,600
Population : 68,613
Litercy: 50%
Currency : Birr
Per Capita Income : $ 936

LIBYA
Capital : Tripoli
Area :1,759,540
Population : 5,559
Litercy: 76%
Currency : Libyan Dinar
Per Capita Income : $ 16,526



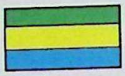
NIGER
Capital : Niamey
Area :1,267,000
Population : 11,762
Litercy: 28%
Currency : Franc CFA
Per Capita Income : $ 676



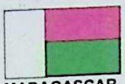
SUDAN
Capital : Khartum
Area : 2,505,810
Population : 33,546
Litercy: 46%
Currency : Dinar
Per Capita Income : $ 2,201

ANGOLA
Capital : Luanda
Area : 1,246,700
Population : 13,522
Litercy: 40%
Currency : New Kwanza
Per Capita Income : $ 5,789

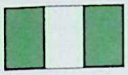
COMOROS
Capital : Moroni
Area : 1,862
Population : 600
Litercy: 57%
Currency : Comorian Franc
Per Capita Income : 1,306



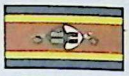
GABON
Capital : Libreville
Area :267,670
Population : 1,344
Litercy: 65%
Currency : Franc CFA
Per Capita Income : 14,440



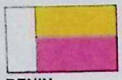
MADAGASCAR
Capital : Antananarivo
Area :587,341
Population : 16,894
Litercy: 80%
Currency : Malagasy Franc
Per Capita Income : $ 1,050



NIGERIA
Capital : Abuja
Area : 923,770
Population : 135,632
Litercy: 52%
Currency : Naira
Per Capita Income : $ 2,150



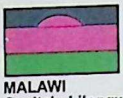
SWAZILAND
Capital : Mbabane
Area : 17,360
Population : 1,106
Litercy: 77%
Currency : Linangeni
Per Capita Income : 4,966



BENIN
Capital : Porto Novo
Area : 112,620
Population : 6,720
Litercy: 28%
Currency : Franc CFA
Per Capita Income : $ 1,510

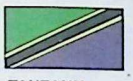
CONGO
Capital : Brazzaville
Area : 342,000
Population : 3,757
Litercy: 57%
Currency : Franc CFA
Per Capita Income : $ 4,248

GAMBIA
Capital : Banjul
Area :11,290
Population : 1,421
Litercy: 30%
Currency : Dalasi
Per Capita Income : 1,417

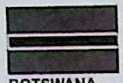


MALAWI
Capital : Lilongwe
Area :118,784
Population : 10,962
Litercy: 56%
Currency : Kwancha
Per Capita Income : $ 859

RWANDA
Capital : Kigali
Area : 26,340
Population : 8,251
Litercy: 50%
Currency : Rwanda Franc
Per Capita Income : $ 1,071



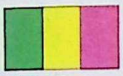
TANZANIA
Capital : Dodoma
Area : 9,45,040
Population : 35,889
Litercy: 68%
Currency : Shilling
Per Capita Income : $ 1,358



BOTSWANA
Capital : Gaborone
Area : 581,730
Population : 1,722
Litercy: 28%
Currency : Pula
Per Capita Income : 13,078

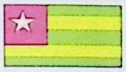
COTE D' IVOIRE
Capital : Abidjan
Area : 322,460
Population : 16,835
Litercy: 54%
Currency : Franc CFA
Per Capita Income : 1,707

GHANA
Capital : Accra
Area :238,537
Population : 20,426
Litercy: 65%
Currency : Cedi
Per Capita Income : $ 1,511



MALI
Capital : Bamako
Area :1,240,192
Population : 11,652
Litercy: 31%
Currency : Franc CA
Per Capita Income : $ 1,187

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
Capital : Sao Tome
Area : 1,000
Population : 157
Litercy: 54%
Currency : Dobra
Per Capita Income : 1,823



TOGO
Capital : Lome
Area : 56,780
Population : 4,961
Litercy: 52%
Currency : Franc
Per Capita Income : $ 852

BURKINA FASO
Capital : Ouagadougou
Area : 274,400
Population : 12,109
Litercy: 18%
Currency : Franc
Per Capita Income : $ 1,189

DEM.REP. OF CONGO (ZAIRE)
Capital : Kinshasa
Area : 2,344,858
Population : 53,153
Litercy: 77%
Currency : Congolese Franc
Per Capita Income : $ NA

GUINEA
Capital : Conakry
Area :245,860
Population : 7,979
Litercy: 36%
Currency : Gulenea Franc
Per Capita Income : $ NA

MAURITANIA
Capital : Nouakchott
Area :1,030,700
Population : 2,693
Litercy: 40%
Currency :Ougulya
Per Capita Income : $ 1,953

SENEGAL
Capital : Dakar
Area : 197,160
Population : 10,048
Litercy: 30%
Currency : Franc
Per Capita Income : $1,806

TUNISIA
Capital : Tunis
Area : 1,64,150
Population : 9,895
Litercy: 67%
Currency : Dinar
Per Capita Income : $ 8,284

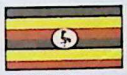
BURUNDI
Capital : Bujumbura
Area : 27,830
Population : 7,206
Litercy: 50%
Currency : Burundi Franc
Per Capita Income : $ 393

DJIBOUTI
Capital : Djibouti
Area : 23,200
Population : 705
Litercy: 47%
Currency : Djibouti Franc
Per Capita Income : 2,323

GUINEA-BISSAI
Capital : Bissau
Area :36,120
Population : 1,489
Litercy: 55%
Currency : Peso
Per Capita Income : NA

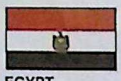
MAURITIUS
Capital : Port Louis
Area : 2,040
Population : 1,225
Litercy: 83%
Currency : Rupee
Per Capita Income : 12,858

SEYCHELLES
Capital : Victoria
Area : 455
Population : 84
Litercy: 84%
Currency : Rupee
Per Capita Income :19,615



UGANDA
Capital : Kampala
Area : 241,140
Population : 25,280
Litercy: 62%
Currency : Uganda Shi. Dol
Per Capita Income : $ 1,219

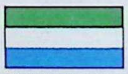
CAMEROON
Capital : Yaounde
Area : 475,440
Population : 16,087
Litercy: 65%
Currency : Franc
Per Capita Income : $ 2,227



EGYPT
Capital : Cairo
Area : 1,001,450
Population : 67,559
Litercy: 51%
Currency : Egyptian Pound
Per Capita Income : $ 5,680

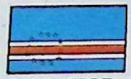
KENYA
Capital : Nairobi
Area :582,650
Population : 31,916
Litercy: 69%
Currency : Shilling
Per Capita Income : 1,572

MOROCCO
Capital : Rabat
Area : 458,730
Population : 30,311
Litercy: 50%
Currency : Diram
Per Capita Income : $ 4,503



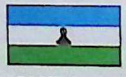
SIERRA LEONE
Capital : Freetown
Area : 73,330
Population : 5,337
Litercy: 31%
Currency : Leone
Per Capita Income : $ 809

ZAMBIA
Capital : Lusaka
Area : 752,610
Population : 10,403
Litercy: 73%
Currency : Kwanche
Per Capita Income : $ 1,431



CAPE VERDE
Capital : Prala
Area : 4,030
Population : 470
Litercy: 72%
Currency : Escudo
Per Capita Income :3,649

EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Capital : Malabo
Area : 28,050
Population : 494
Litercy: 55%
Currency : Franc CFA
Per Capita Income : 31,825



LESOTHO
Capital : Maseru
Area :30,350
Population : 1,793
Litercy: 74%
Currency : Loti
Per Capita Income :1,613

MOZAMBIQUE
Capital : Maputo
Area : 783,030
Population : 18,791
Litercy: 33%
Currency : Metical
Per Capita Income : $ 886

SOMALIA
Capital : Mogadishu
Area : 637,660
Population : 9,626
Litercy: 24%
Currency : Somali Shiling
Per Capita Income : NA

ZIMBABWE
Capital : Harare
Area : 930,580
Population : 13,102
Litercy: 85%
Currency : Zimbabwe Dollo
Per Capita Income : $ NA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
Capital : Bangui
Area : 622,440
Population : 3,881
Litercy: 60%
Currency : Franc CFA
Per Capita Income : $ 758

ERITREA
Capital : Asmera
Area : 93,680
Population : 4,389
Litercy: 20%
Currency : Nakfa
Per Capita Income : $ NA

LIBERIA
Capital : Monrovia
Area : 99,070
Population : 3,374
Litercy: 40%
Currency : Liberian Dollor
Per Capita Income : 397

NAMIBIA
Capital : Windhoek
Area : 824,270
Population : 2,015
Litercy: 76%
Currency : Namibian Dollor
Per Capita Income : 6,457

SOUTH AFRICA
Capital : Pretoria
Area : 1,127,000
Population : 44,402
Litercy: 82%
Currency : Rand
Per Capita Income : $ 10,291

Note : Area in Sq. Km., Population in Thousand

Source : World Bank (World Development Report 2009 of the data given by Wikipedia)

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SOUTH AMERICA - Physical

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SOUTH AMERICA - Political

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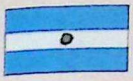
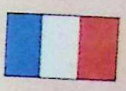
COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA



ARGENTINA
Capital : Buenos Aires
Area : 2,780,090
Population: 38,377
Literacy: 95
Currency: Peso
Per Capita Income: NA

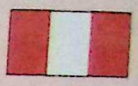
BRAZIL
Capital : Brasilia
Area : 8,512,000
Population: 176,596
Literacy: 83
Currency: Cruzeiro Real
Per Capita Income: $ 5,910

COLOMBIA
Capital : Bogota
Area : 1,141,750
Population: 44,402
Literacy: 80
Currency: Pesos
Per Capita Income: $ 3,250



FRENCH GUIANA
Capital : Cayenne
Area : 83,530
Population : 111
Literacy : NA
Currency : French frank
Per Capita Income: $ NA

GUYANA
Capital : Georgetowns
Area : 214,970
Population: 769
Literacy: 36
Currency: Guyana Dollar
Per Capita Income: $ NA



PERU
Capital : Lima
Area : 1,244,280
Population: 27,148
Literacy: 89
Currency: New Sol
Per Capita Income: $ 3,450

URUGUAY
Capital : Montevideo
Area : 176,210
Population: 3380
Literacy: 97
Currency: Peso
Per Capita Income: $6,380

BOLIVIA
Capital : LaPaz
Area : 1,098,580
Population: 8,980
Literacy: 80
Currency: The Boliviano
Per Capita Income: $ 1,260

CHILE
Capital : Santiago
Area :736,900
Population: 15,774
Literacy: 95
Currency: Peso
Per Capita Income: $ 8,350

ECUADOR
Capital : Quito
Area :283,560
Population: 13,029
Literacy: 90
Currency: Sucre
Per Capita Income: $ 3,080

PARAGUAY
Capital : Asuncion
Area :406,750
Population: 5,643
Literacy: 92
Currency: Guarani
Per Capita Income: $ 1,670

SURINAM
Capital : Paramaribo
Area : 163,820
Population: 438
Literacy: 95
Currency: Suriname Guilder
Per Capita Income: $ NA

VENEZUELA
Capital : Caracas
Area : 912,050
Population: 25,549
Literacy: 92
Currency: Bolivar
Per Capita Income: $ 7,320

NOTE : Area in sq. km., Population in Thousand, Literacy in Percentage

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Source :World Bank(World Development Report), 2008

Hawaii
Tropic of Cancer
International Date Line
Bering Strait
Alaska
CANADA
CANADA
Washington
Oregon
Idaho
Montana
North Dakota
South Dakota
Minnesota
Wisconsin
Michigan
Wyoming
Nebraska
Iowa
Nevada
Great Salt Lake
Utah
Colorado
Kansas
Missouri
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Pennsylvania
New York
Vermont
New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
New Jersey
Washington (District of Columbia)
Maryland
W. Virginia
Virginia
Kentucky
Tennessee
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Alabama
Mississippi
Arkansas
Oklahoma
Texas
Louisiana
Florida
California
Arizona
New Mexico
MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
N
0 500 1000 Miles
Scale 1:35,000,000
Source: ESRI
Projection: Lambert conformal conic

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NORTH AMERICA - Political

NORTH AMERICA'S SOME RENOWNED MANMADE PLACES & HABITANT

Montreal: largest city in the province of Quebec & 2'nd largest city of Canada. Originally called "City of Mary". The city takes its present name from Mt-Royal.

Washington D. C.: Capital of USA. Founded on 16 July 1790. This name is honor of U.S.A. first President George Washington.

New York: Most populous city in the USA. Most populous metropolitan areas in the world. Located on a large natural harbor on the Atlantic coast of USA.

IglooHouse (Snowhouse): A type of shelter built out of snow, originally built by the Inuit. It is generally in the form of dome.

Inuit: A group of culturally similar indigenous peoples inhabiting the Arctic regions of Canada & the USA (Alaska). Inuit means "the people" in the Inuktitut language.

Los Angeles: Most populous city in California & the 2'nd most populous in the USA. It was founded on September 4, 1781 by Spanish governor Felipe de Neve.

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COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA

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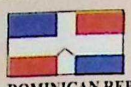
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
Capital : St. John's
Area : 44
Population: 79
Literacy: 90%
Currency: E. Caribbean
Per Capita Income :18,805

CANADA
Capital : Ottawa
Area : 9,970,610
Population: 31,630
Literacy: 99%
Currency: Dollar
Per Capita Income : $ 37,9460



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Capital : Santo Domingo
Area : 48,44
Population: 8,739
Literacy: 83%
Currency: Peso Oro
Per Capita Income : $ 8,445

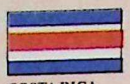
GUATEMALA
Capital : Guatemala City
Area : 108,89
Population: 12,307
Literacy: 55%
Currency: Quetzal
Per Capita Income : $ 4,749

MEXICO
Capital : Mexico City
Area : 1,967,180
Population: 102,291
Literacy: 92%
Currency: New Pesso
Per Capita Income : $ 14,337

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS
Capital : Basseterre
Area : 260
Population: 47
Literacy: 98%
Currency:East Caribbean
Per Capita Income : 14,548

U. S. A.
Capital : Washington D.C.
Area : 9,372,614
Population: 291,044
Literacy: 96%
Currency: Dollar
Per Capita Income : $ 46,436

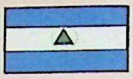
THE BAHAMAS
Capital : Nassau
Area: 13,939
Population : 317
Literacy : 93%
Currency : Bahamain
Per Capita Income : NA



COSTA RICA
Capital : San Jose
Area : 51,100
Population: 4,005
Literacy: 95%
Currency: Colon
Per Capita Income : $ 11,122

EL. SALVADOR
Capital : San Salvador
Area : 21,040
Population: 6,533
Literacy: 75%
Currency: Colon
Per Capita Income : 6,721

HAITI
Capital : Port-au-Price
Area : 27,750
Population: 8,440
Literacy: 53%
Currency: Gourde
Per Capita Income : $ 1,153

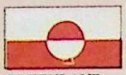


NICARAGUA
Capital : Managua
Area : 130,680
Population: 5,480
Literacy: 74%
Currency: Cordoba
Per Capita Income : $ 2,665

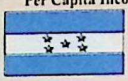
ST. LUCIA
Capital : Castires
Area : 620
Population: 161
Literacy: 80%
Currency: East Caribbean
Per Capita Income : 9,618

BARBADOS
Capital : Bridgetown
Area : 430
Population: 271
Literacy: 99%
Currency: Barbados Dollar
Per Capita Income : NA

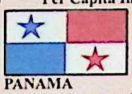
CUBA
Capital : Havana
Area : 110,860
Population: 11,299
Literacy: 96%
Currency: Peso
Per Capita Income : NA



GREENLAND
Capital : Godthaab
Area : 2,175,600
Population : 55
Literacy : NA
Currency : Danish Krone
Per Capita Income : NA



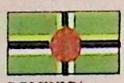
HONDURAS
Capital : Tegucigalpa D.C.
Area : 112,690
Population: 6,969
Literacy: 73%
Currency: Lempira
Per Capita Income : $ 3,849



PANAMA
Capital : Panama City
Area : 77,08
Population: 2,984
Literacy: 91%
Currency: Balboa
Per Capita Income : $ 13,091

ST. VICENT & THE GRENADINES
Capital : Kingstown
Area : 390
Population: 109
Literacy: 96%
Currency: East Caribbean
Per Capita Income : 9,167

BELIZE
Capital : Belmopan
Area : 22,965
Population: 259
Literacy: 93%
Currency: Belize Dollar
Per Capita Income : NA



DOMINICA
Capital : Roseau
Area : 750
Population: 71
Literacy: 90%
Currency: East Caribbean
Per Capita Income : $ 8,896

GRENADA
Capital : St. George's
Area : 354
Population: 105
Literacy: 85%
Currency: Eastern Cari. Dol.
Per Capita Income : NA

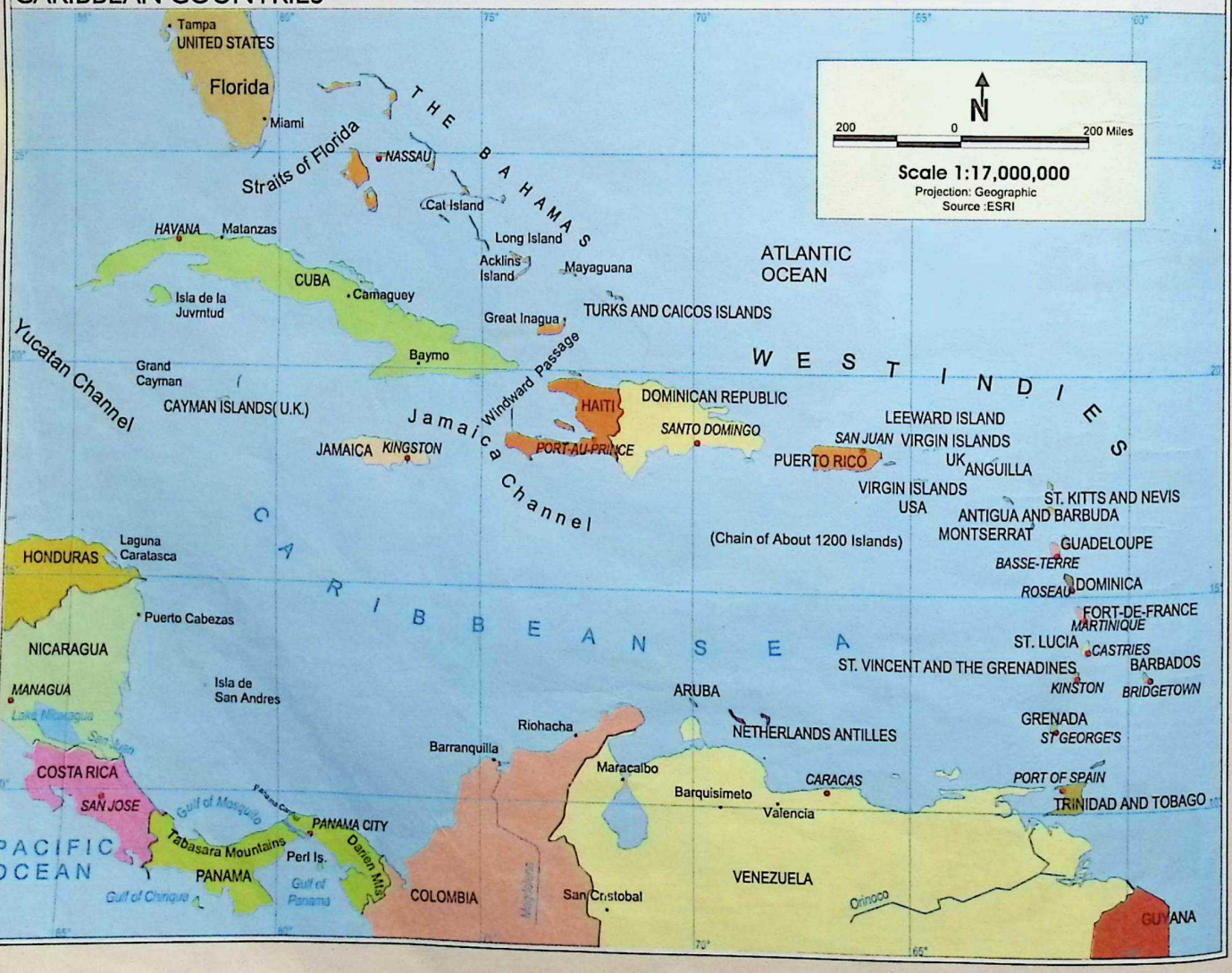
JAMAICA
Capital : Kingston
Area : 11,425
Population: 2,640
Literacy: 85%
Currency:Jamaican Dollar
Per Capita Income : 7,620

PUERTO RICO
Capital : San Juan
Area : 8,900
Population : 3,620
Literacy : NA
Currency : US Dollar
Per Capita Income : NA

TRINDAD & TOBAGO
Capital : Port-of-Spain
Area : 5,130
Population: 1,313
Literacy: 98%
Currency: Trindad & Tobago Dol.
Per Capita Income : 25,705

NOTE : Area in Sq. Km, Population in Thousand,
Source : World Bank (World Development Report 2009 of the data given by Wikipedia)

CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES



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AUSTRALIA-Physical

Scale 1: 35,000,000
Source : ESRI
Projection : Geography

Altitude (In meters)
Depth (In meters)
Land below sea level

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
SOLOMON ISLANDS
VANUTU
NEW CALEDONIA (FRANCE)
NEW ZEALAND
TASMANIA
AUSTRALIA

Dolak Peninsula, Gulf Of Papua, Arafura Sea, Joseph Bonaparte Gulf, Beagle Gulf, Arnhem Land, Albatross Bay, King Sound, Collier Bay, Roebuck Bay, Eighty Mile Beach, Great Sandy Desert, Tanami Desert, Exmouth Plateau, Exmouth Gulf, Fortescue, Mt. Bruce 1,235, Mt. Augustus 1106, Gascoyne, Murchison, Gibson Desert, Macdonnell Ranges, Simpson Desert, Central Lowlands, Great Dividing Range, Mt Bartle Frere 1,612, Mt Dalrymple 1,277, Coral Sea, Coral Sea Island Territory, Grand Passage, Capricorn Channel, Great Barrier Reef, Great Victorian Desert, Sturt Desert, Nullarbor Plain, Darling Range, Geographe Bay, Eyre Peninsula, Spencer Gulf, South Australian Bight, Kangaroo Is, Encounter Bay, Mt William 1167, Mt Kosciuszko 2,230, Mt Bogong 1,615, Mt Barrington 1585, Murray Darling Downs, Murray, Bass Strait, Lake Gordon, Tasman Sea, Tasman Basin, Tasman Plateau, Lord Howe Rise, Norfolk Island Ridge, South Pacific Ocean, Kaikoura Bight, Mt. Cook 3,754, Pegasus Bay, Canterbury Bight, Lake Te Anau, Lake Benmore, Hauraki Gulf, Bay of Plenty, Kupapa Harbour, Mt. Ruapehu 2,797, Hawke Bay, Karamea Bight, Southern Alps

Legend
- International Boundary
- River
- Lake
- Peak

Murray Darling: This type of word/title is related with grade 9 & 10 Social Studies Compulsory text book.

Dingo: Australia's wild dog. It plays important role in Australia's Ecosystems.

Dingo: Australia's wild dog. It plays important role in Australia's Ecosystems.

Aborigins: Original inhabitants of Australian continent.

AUSTRALIA'S SOME RENOWNED NATURAL PLACES ANIMAL AND INHABITANT

Australian Desert: Combination of 3 large deserts. Most of the desert lie in the central & northwestern part.

Murray Darling River: World's 16'th longest river. 2,310 km. length. Begins from far inland & flow to southern ocean. It is actually two rivers.

Great Dividing Range: Most substantial Mt. Range & 3'rd longest in the world. Stretches more then 3,500 km. & Width 160 km. to 300 km.

Kangaroo: National symbol of Australia. Power ful hind legs & short thumbless forelimbs. Can travel up to 50 km. per hour & 30 ft. leap

Australia-Political

Scale 1: 35,000,000
Source : ESRI
Projection : Geography

Legend
- International Boundary
- Country Capital
- State Headquarter
- Major City

PAPUA NEW GUINEA, Port Moresby, Darwin, Nhulunbuy, Katherine, Montejinnie, Borroloola, Wyndham, Broome, Tanami, NORTHERN TERRITORY, Alice Spring, Quilgera, Dampier, Onslow, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Wiluna, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Mundrabilla, Eucla, Cook, Maralinga, Oadnadatta, Clifton Hills, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Port Pirie, Adelaide, Perth, Fremantle, Bunbury, Albany, Cooktown, Cairns, Cameoweal, Mount Isa, Townsville, Longreach, Rockhampton, Maryborough, Brisbane, Toowoomba, Gold Coast, Quilpie, QUEENSLAND, Lismore, Grafton, Armidale, Dubbo, New Castle, Orange, Wagga Wagga, Sydney, NEW SOUTH WALES, Canberra, VICTORIA, Ballarat, Melbourne, Mount Gambier, Warrnambool, Geelong, Burnie, Devonport, Launceston, TASMANIA, Whangarei, Auckland, Hamilton, Rotorua, Wanganui, Napier, Westport, Wellington, Christchurch, Timaru, Invercargill, North Is., South Is., NEW ZEALAND, CORAL SEA ISLAND TERRITORY, GREAT BARRIER REEF, Tropic of Capricorn, INDIAN OCEAN, PACIFIC OCEAN

Sydney: The largest & most populous City of Australia. The State Capital of New South Wales.

AUSTRALIA'S SOME RENOWNED MANMADE STRUCTURES & CITY.

Snowy Murray Dev. Project: One of the Engineering wonder of the world. Started in 1949 & completed 1974.

Murrey1hydroelectric Project : It has 10 turbo Generators with a generating capacity of 950 MW of electricity.

Darwin : Capital city of northern territory. Situated on the Timor sea. Least populous city of all AUST.capital city.

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OCEANIA COUNTRIES

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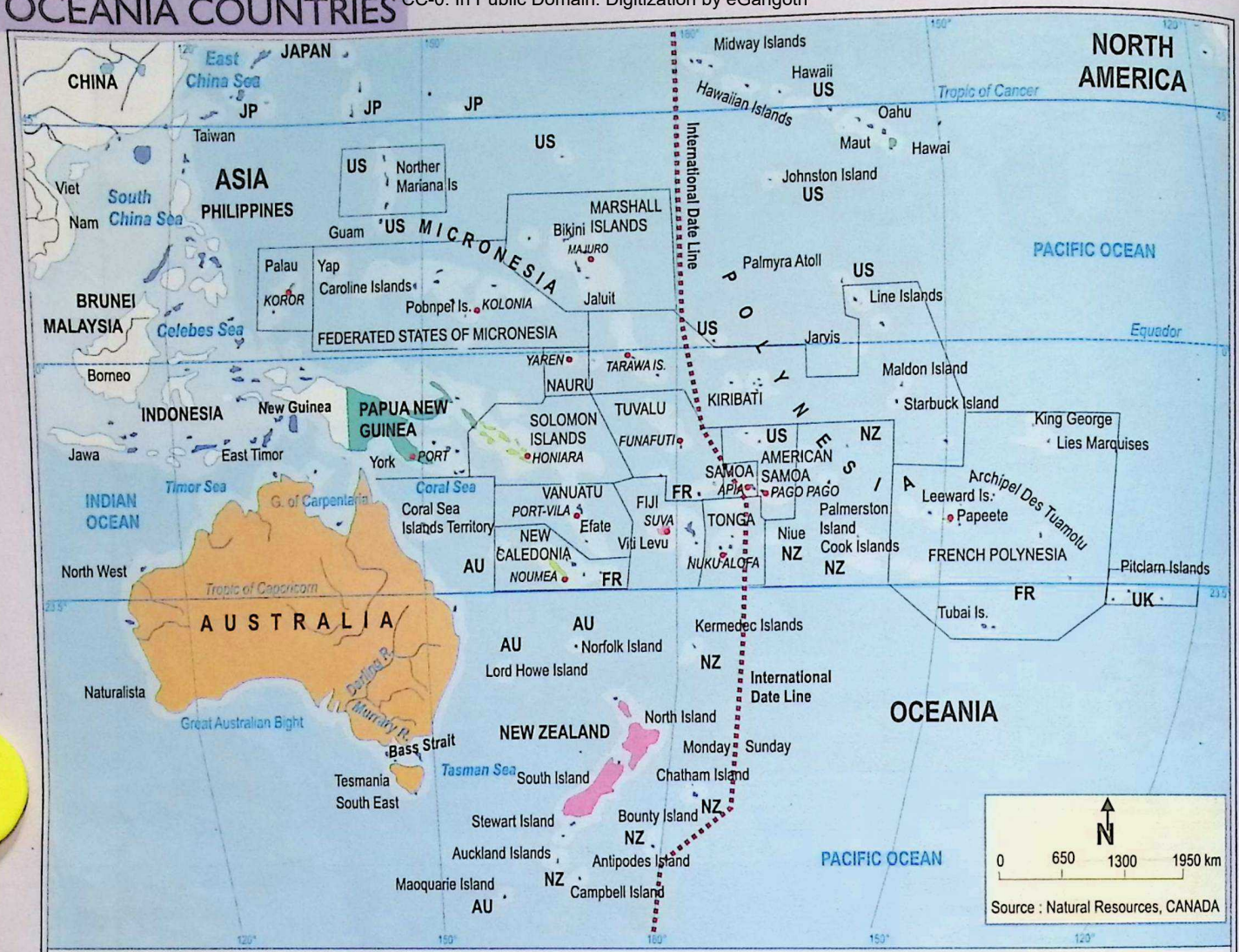


COUNTRIES OF AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

AMERICAN SAMOA
Capital : Pago Pago
Area : 200
Population: 70
Literacy:NA
Currency:US Dollar
Per Capita Income: NA

FIJI
Capital : Suva
Area : 18,330
Population: 835
Literacy: 92%
Currency: Dollar
Per Capita Income: $ 4,560

MARSHALL ISLANDS
Capital : Majuro
Area :180
Population: 53
Literacy: 91%
Currency: Dollar
Per Capita Income: NA

NEW CALEDONIA
Capital: Noumea
Area: 18,580
Population: 225
Literacy : NA
Currency: Franc CFP
Per Capita Income: NA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Capital : Port Moresby
Area : 462,840
Population: 5,502
Literacy: 72
Currency: Kina
Per Capita Income: NA

TUVALU
Capital : Funafuti
Area : 2415
Population:
Literacy: 96
Currency: Australian Dollar
Per Capita Income: NA

AUSTRALIA
Capital : Canberra
Area : 7,682,300
Population: 19,890
Literacy: 99%
Currency: Australian Dollar
Per Capita Income: $ 39,231

FRENCH POLYNESIA
Capital :Papeete
Area : 3270
Population:243
Literacy:NA
Currency:Franc CFP
Per Capita Income: NA

MICRONESIA
Capital : Palikir
Area : 702
Population: 125
Literacy: 90%
Currency:USDollar
Per Capita Income: $ 2,664

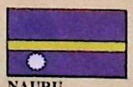
NEW ZEALAND
Capital : Wellington
Area : 270,530
Population: 4,009
Literacy: 100%
Currency: New Zealand Dollar
Per Capita Income: $ 28,723

SOLOMON ISLANDS
Capital : Honiara
Area : 28,370
Population: 457
Literacy: 54
Currency: Solomon Is. Dollar
Per Capita Income: NA

VANUATU REPUBLIC
Capital : Vila
Area : 14,760
Population: 210
Literacy: 53%
Currency: Vatu
Per Capita Income: $ 4,445

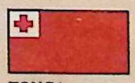
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
Capital: Kolonia
Area: 700
Population: 125
Literacy : NA
Currency : NA
Per Capita Income: NA

KIRIBATI
Capital : Tarawa
Area : 730
Population: 96
Literacy: 90%
Currency: Australian Dollar
Per Capita Income: $ 2,470

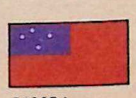


NAURU
Capital : Yaren
Area : 21.1
Population: 15
Literacy: 99%
Currency: Australian
Per Capita Income: NA

PALAU
Capital : Koror
Area : 490
Population: 20
Literacy:NA
Currency:NA
Per Capita Income: NA



TONGA
Capital : Nuku alofa
Area : 748
Population: 102
Literacy: 93%
Currency: Pa'amga
Per Capita Income: $ 4,472



SAMOA
Capital : Apia
Area : 2,835
Population: 178
Literacy: 100%
Currency: Tala
Per Capita Income: NA

NOTE
Area in Sq. Km
Population in Thousand
Literacy in Percentage

Source : World Bank (World Development Report 2009)

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WORLD POLITICAL

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ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC REGION (NORTH POLE & SOUTH POLE)

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ARCTIC

FACTS AND FIGURES

Area (Arctic Ocean): 9,500,000 sq km

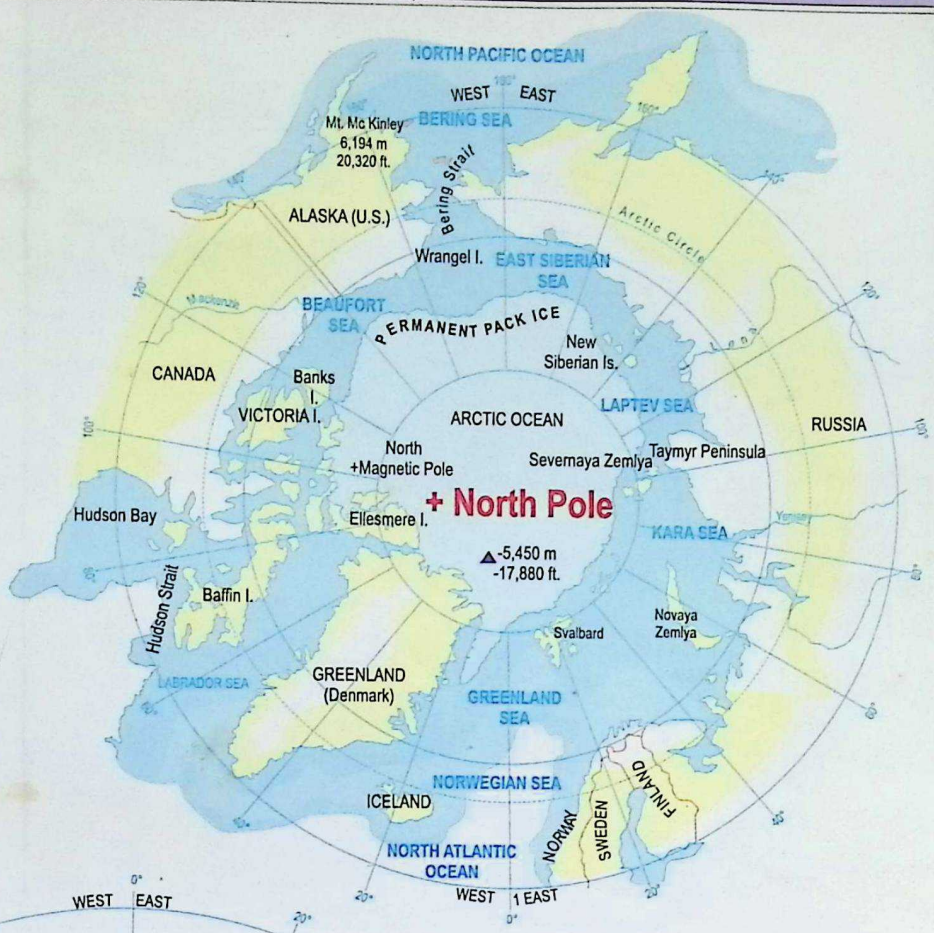
Area (Land): The Arctic includes the Northern parts of Europe, Asia and N.America . Its southern boundary is the Arctic Circle.

Average depth of Arctic Ocean : 1,300 m

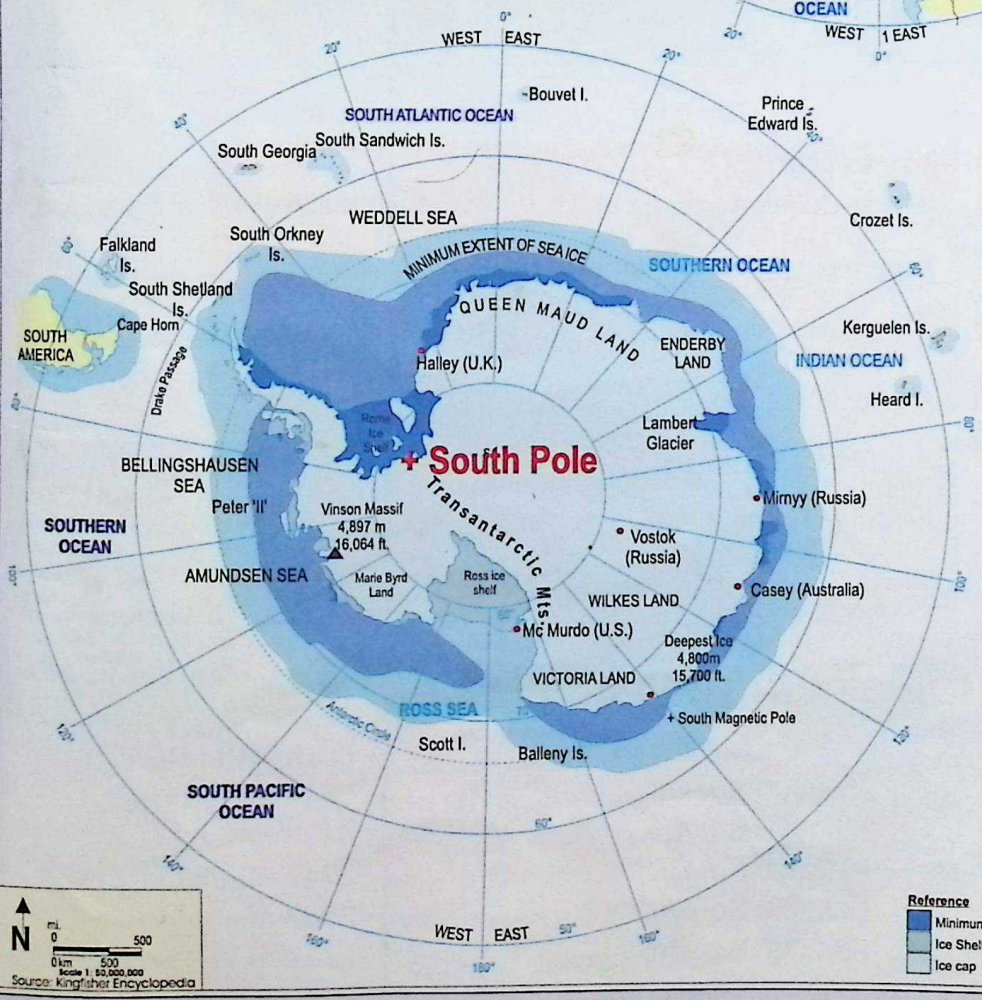
Deepest Point : 5,450m

Mineral resources : Oil, Natural gas, Coal

Living resources : Fish, Seals



Key to Map
- Permanent pack ice
- Maximum extent of sea ice



ANTARCTICA

FACTS AND FIGURES

Area :14,000,000 sq. km.

Population: No Permanent Population

Highest Point : Vinson Massif (4,897 m)

Ice Cover : Ice and snow cover 98 percent of Antarctica

Average depth of ice :2,000 m

Deepest ice : 4,800 m

Mineral resources : In 1991 commercial mining was banned in Antarctica for 50 yrs.

Living resources : Cod, Icefish, Krill

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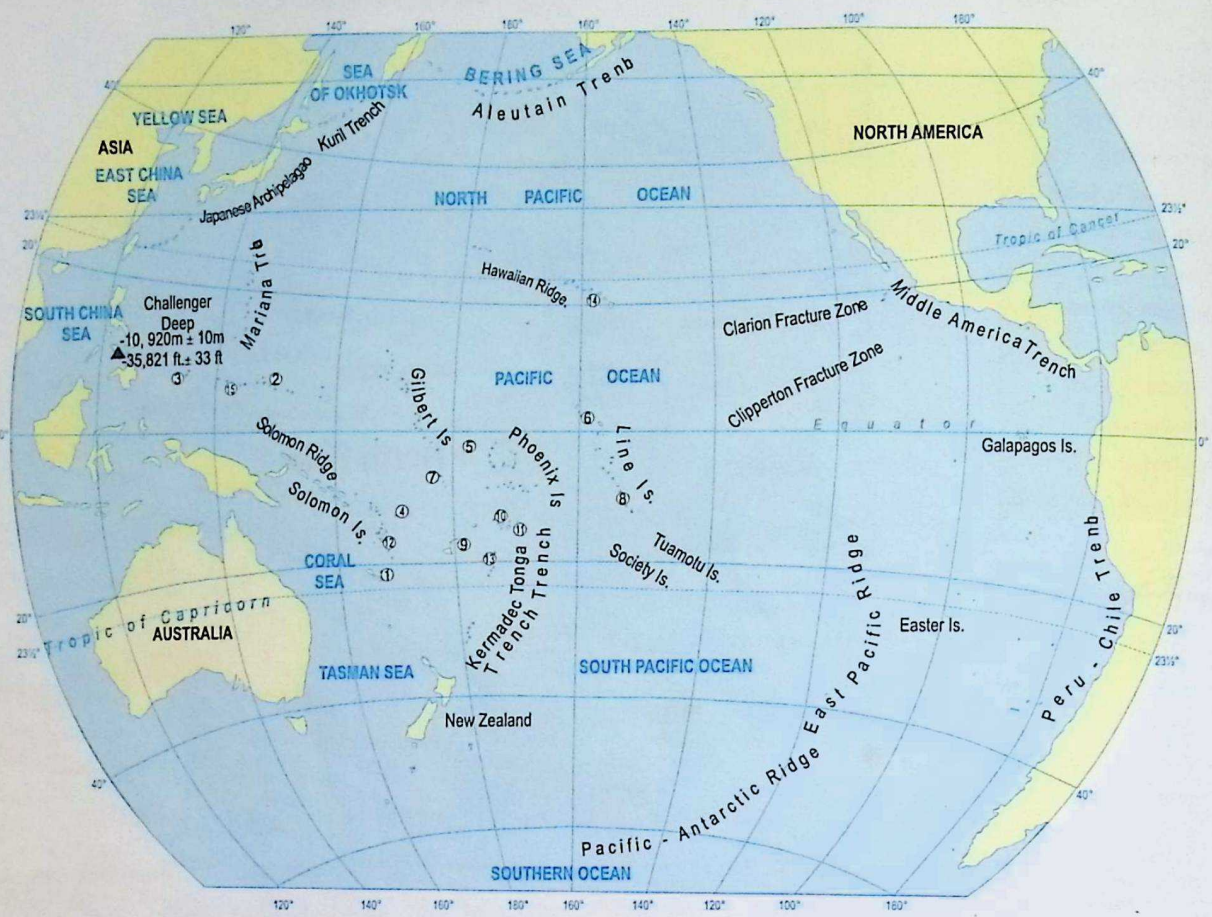
PACIFIC OCEAN



FACTS AND FIGURES

Area : 180,000,000 sq. km.
Greatest width: 24,000 km
Average depth : 4,000 m
Deepest point :Challenger Deep on the Mariana Trench (-10,920 m ± 10m)
Mineral resources : Oil, natural gas
Living resources : Fish, shellfish, seals (skins), seaweed, oysters (pearls)
Largest island : New Guinea

Key to Map

1. New Caledonia (France)
2. Federated States of Micronesia
3. Palau
4. Marshall
5. Kiribati
6. Nauru
7. Tuvalu
8. French Polynesia
9. Fiji
10. American Samoa
11. Somoa
12. Vanatu
13. Tonga
14. Hawaiian
15. Caroline

mi. 0 N 1000
0 km 1000
Source: Kingfisher Encyclopedia

MAJOR SEA IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN

NAME	AREA	MAXIMUM DEPTH
South China Sea	2590000 Sq. km.	5514 m.
Bering Sea	2261000 Sq. Km.	4150 m.
Sea of Japan	1013000 Sq. km	3747 m.
Sea of Okhotsk	1392000 Sq. km.	3363 m.
Yellow Sea, East China Sea	1202000 Sq. km.	2717 m.

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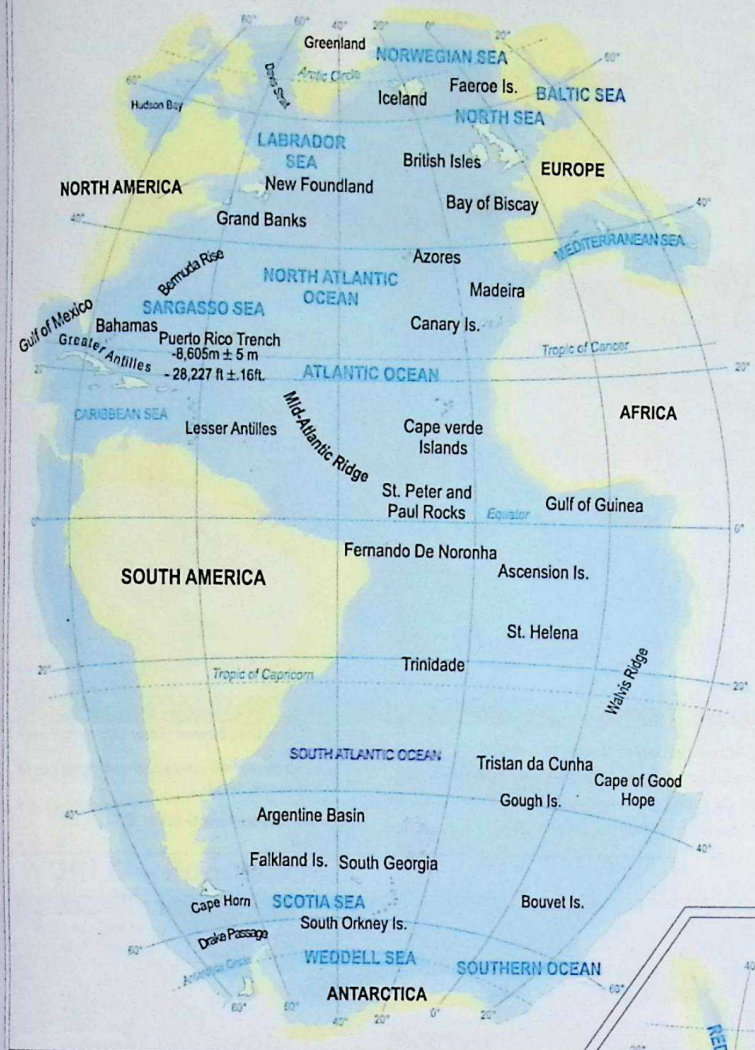
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN



ATLANTIC OCEAN

FACTS AND FIGURES

Area : 81,500,000 sq. km.

Greatest width: 6,700 km

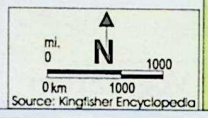
Average depth : 3,600 m

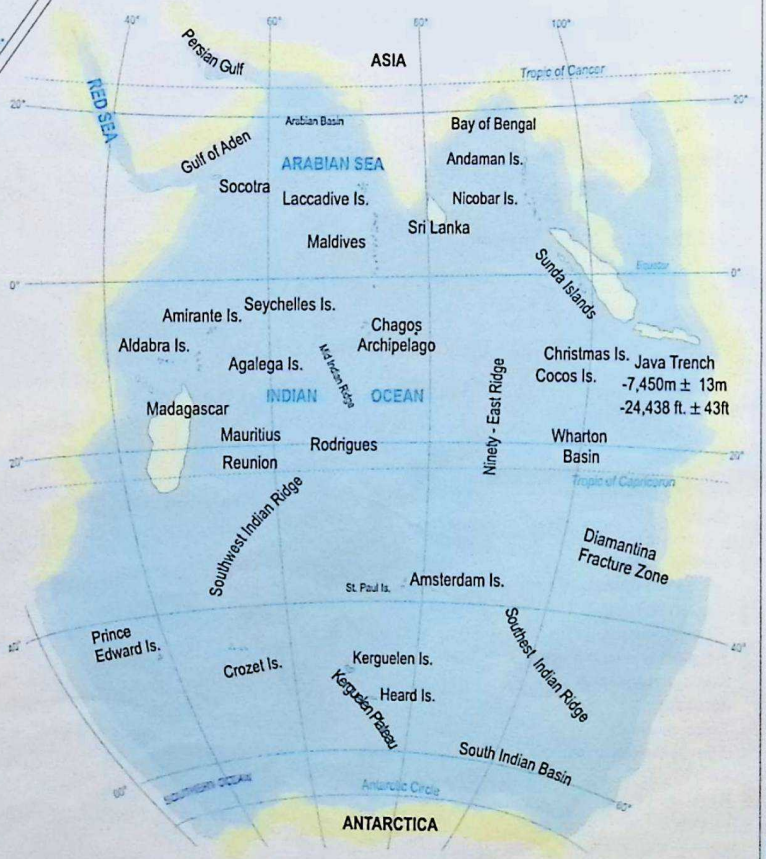
Deepest point : Puerto Rico Trench (-8,605 m ± 5 m)

Mineral resources : Oil, natural gas

Living resources : Fish, including cod, herring, plaice and sardines, shellfish

Largest island : Greenland





INDIAN OCEAN

FACTS AND FIGURES

Area :73,000,000 sq. km.

Great width: 10,000 km

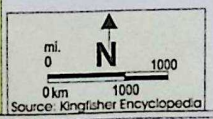
Average depth : 3,897 m

Deepest point : Java Trench (-7,450 m±13 m)

Mineral resources : Oil, natural gas

Living resources : Fish, inlculding sardines, mackerel and sharks, shelfish

Largest island : Madagascar



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WORLD - Climate and Natural Vegetation

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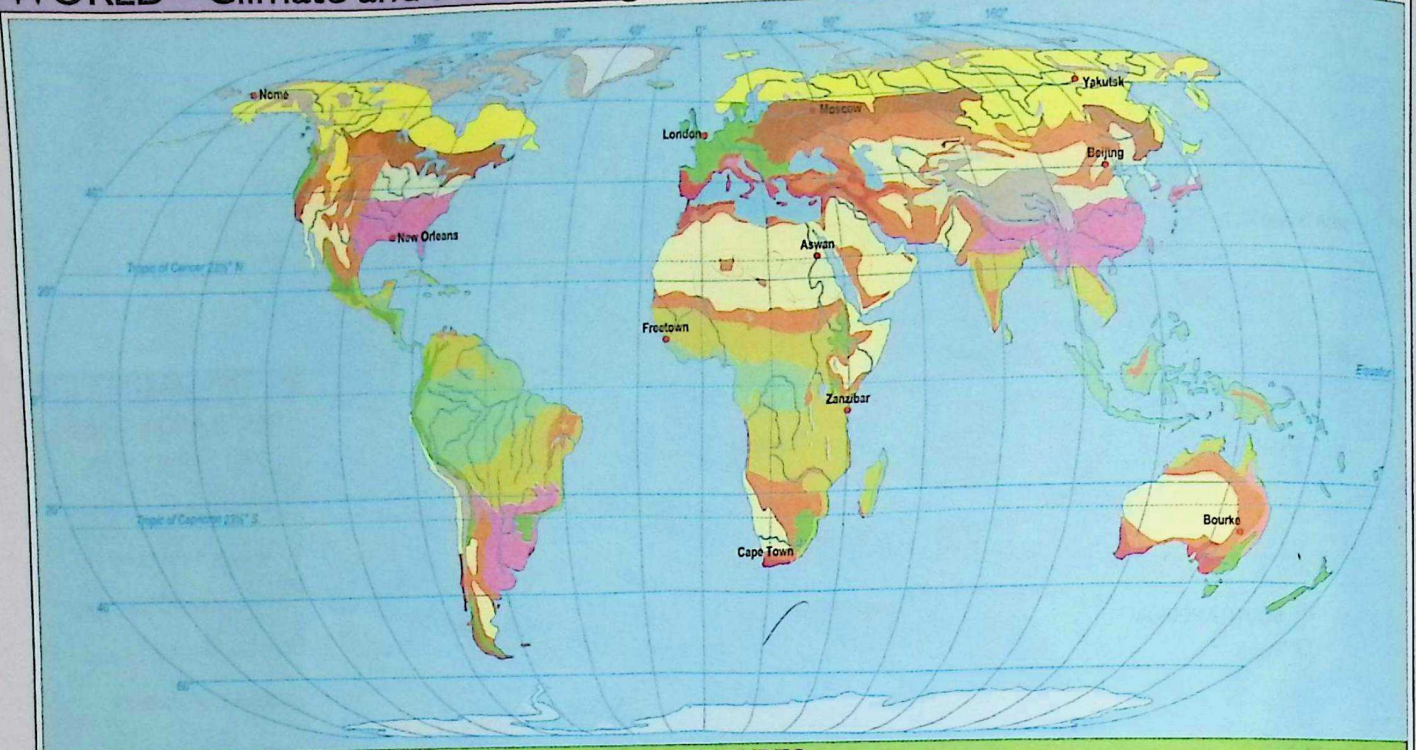
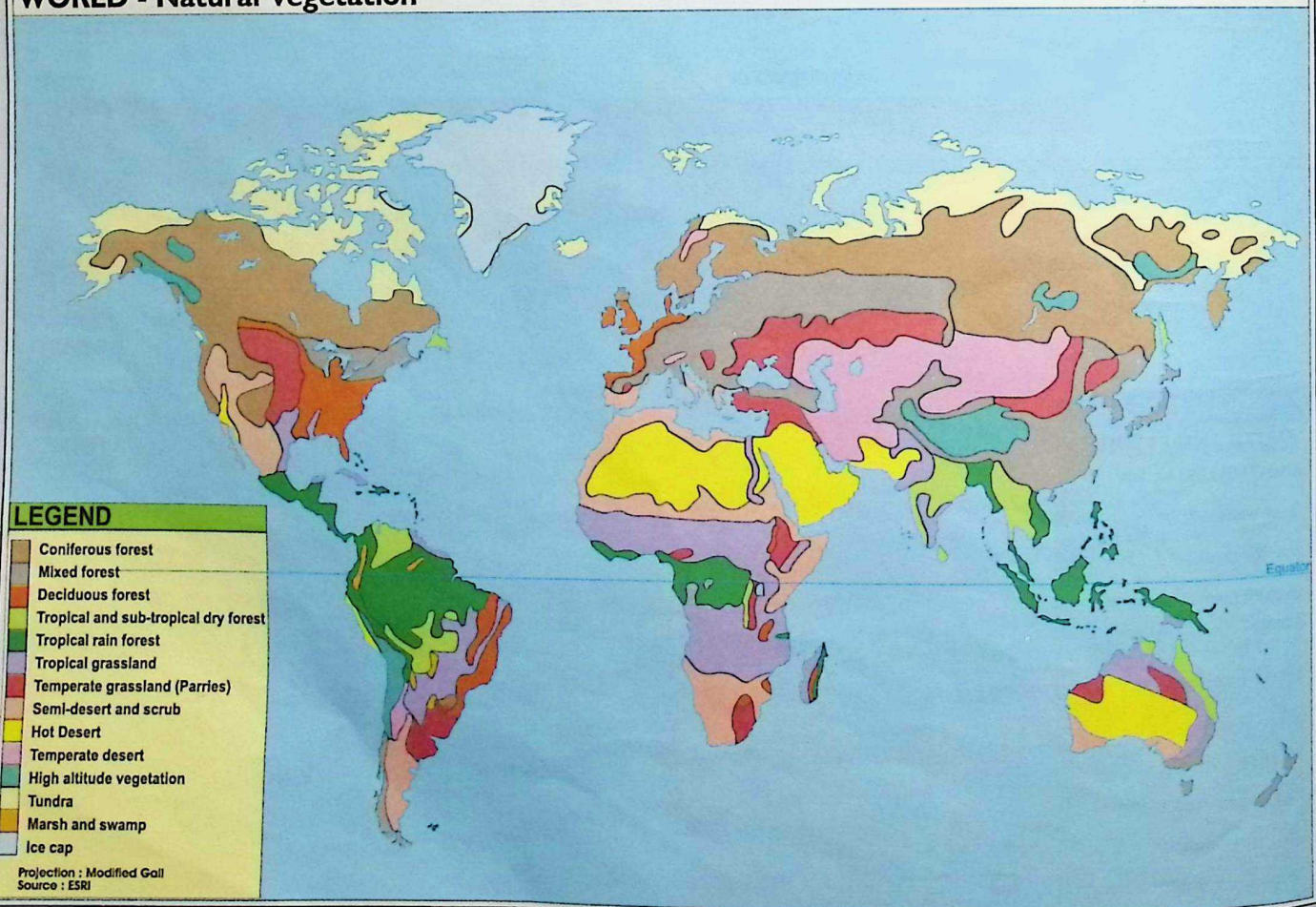


CLIMATE TYPES

- Rain Forest (Rainy tropical climate constantly wet throughout the year)
- Savanna (Rainy tropical climate)
- Desert
- Steppe (Semi-arid, dry)
- Mediterranean (Rainy with mild wet winters and dry summers)
- Humid Subtropical (Coolest month above 0°C and warmest month above 22°C)
- Temperate (Rainy with mild winters and coolest month above 0°C)
- Continental Warm Summer (With warmest month above 20°C)
- Continental Cool Summer (Rainy with warmest month below 22°C)
- Subtract (Rainy with severe cold winters and less than 4 months over 10°C)
- Tundra (Warmest month below 10°C)
- Ice Cap

Projection : Eckert IV Source : Collins Atlas

WORLD - Natural Vegetation



LEGEND

- Coniferous forest
- Mixed forest
- Deciduous forest
- Tropical and sub-tropical dry forest
- Tropical rain forest
- Tropical grassland
- Temperate grassland (Parries)
- Semi-desert and scrub
- Hot Desert
- Temperate desert
- High altitude vegetation
- Tundra
- Marsh and swamp
- Ice cap

Projection : Modified Gall
Source : ESRI

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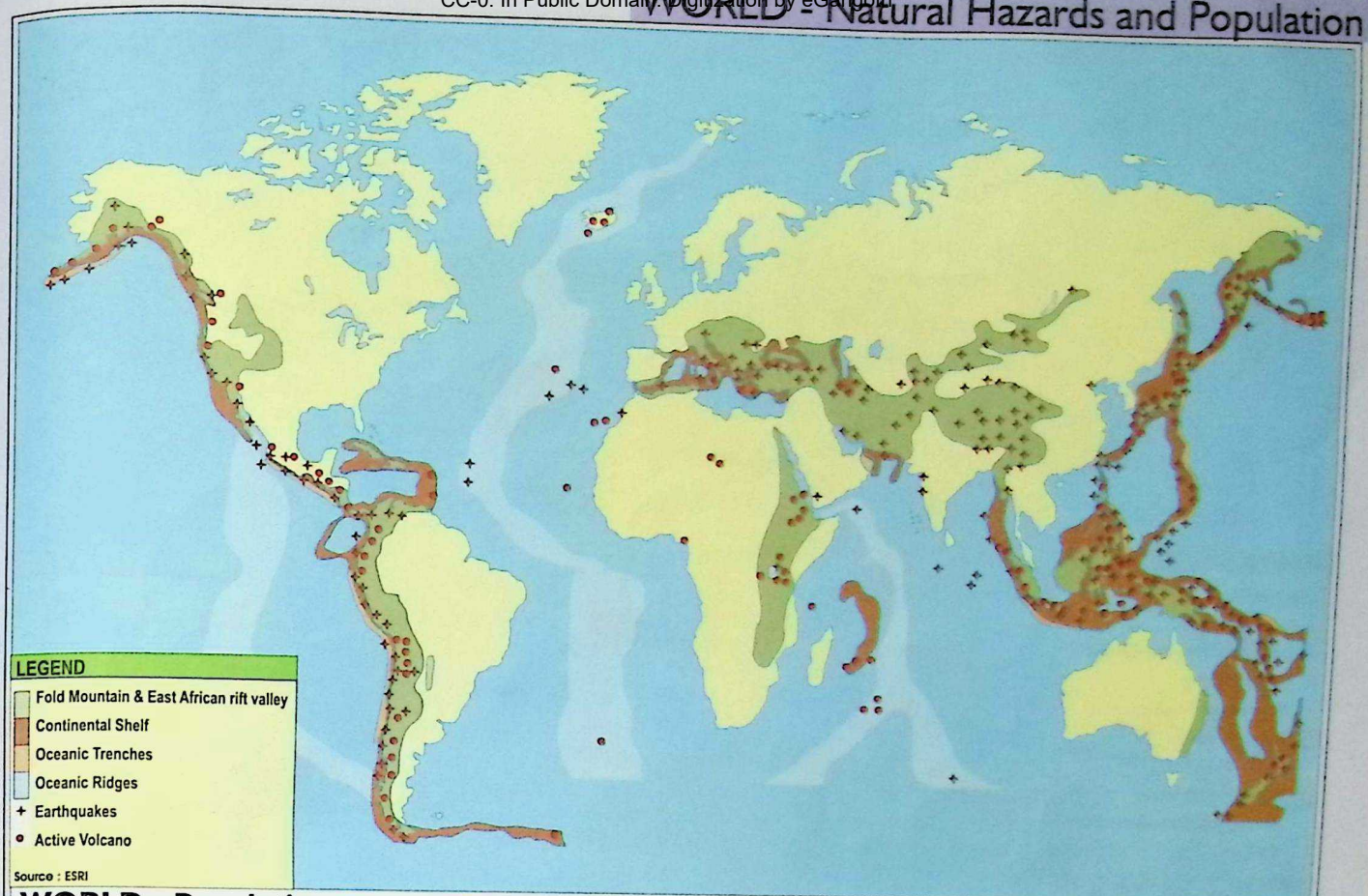
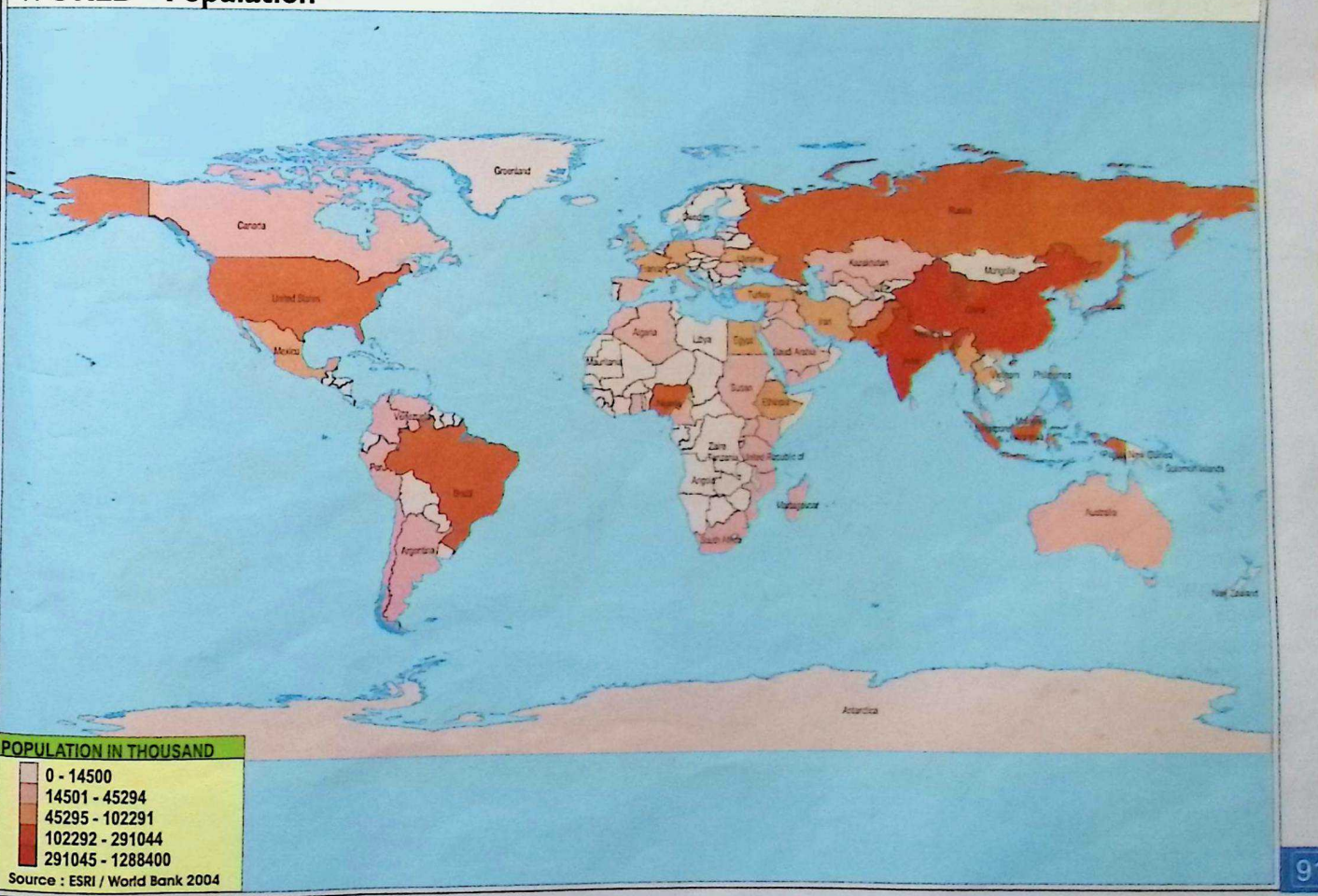
WORLD - Natural Hazards and Population



WORLD - Population



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WORLD - Industrial Regions and Mineral

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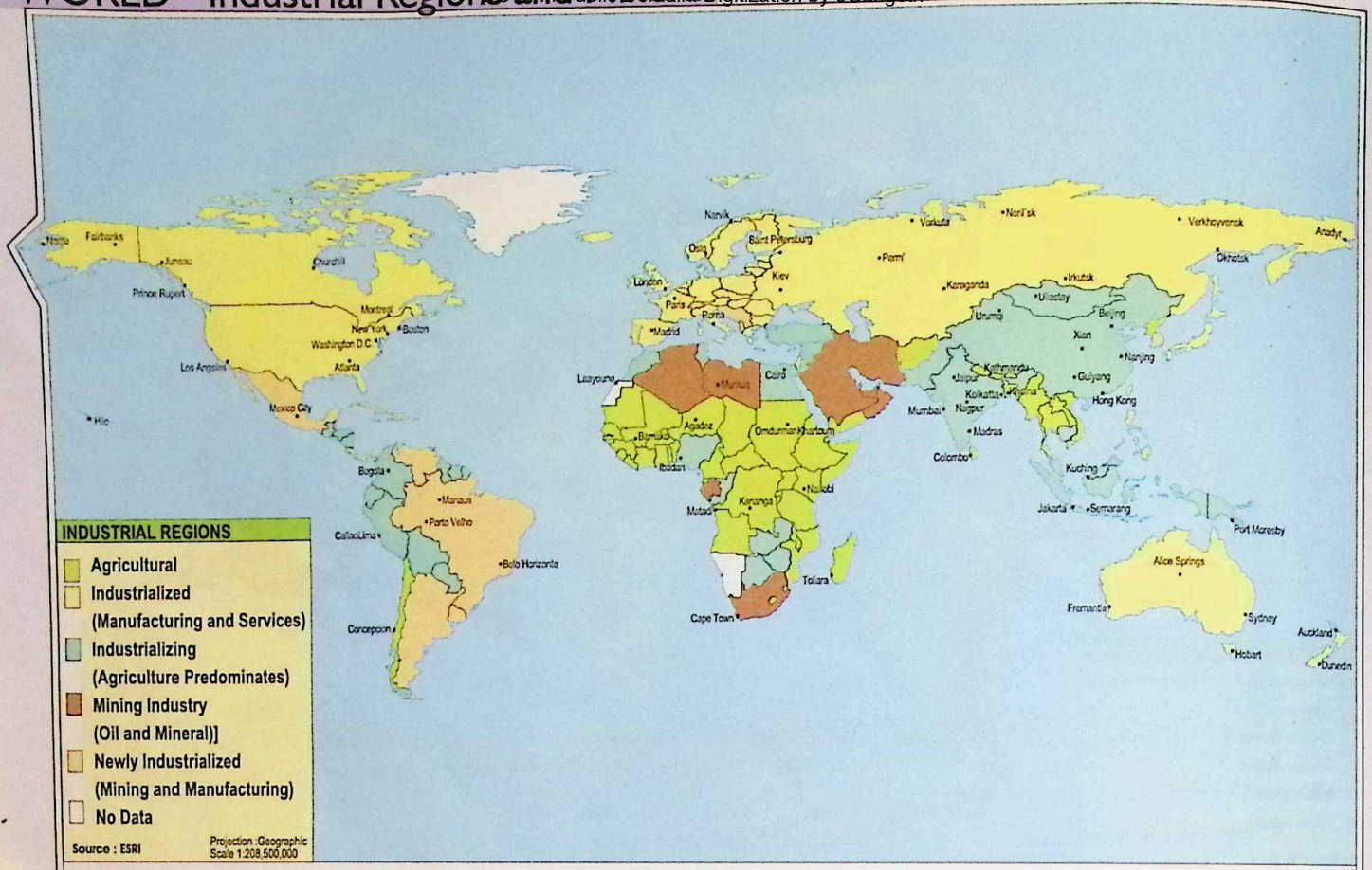
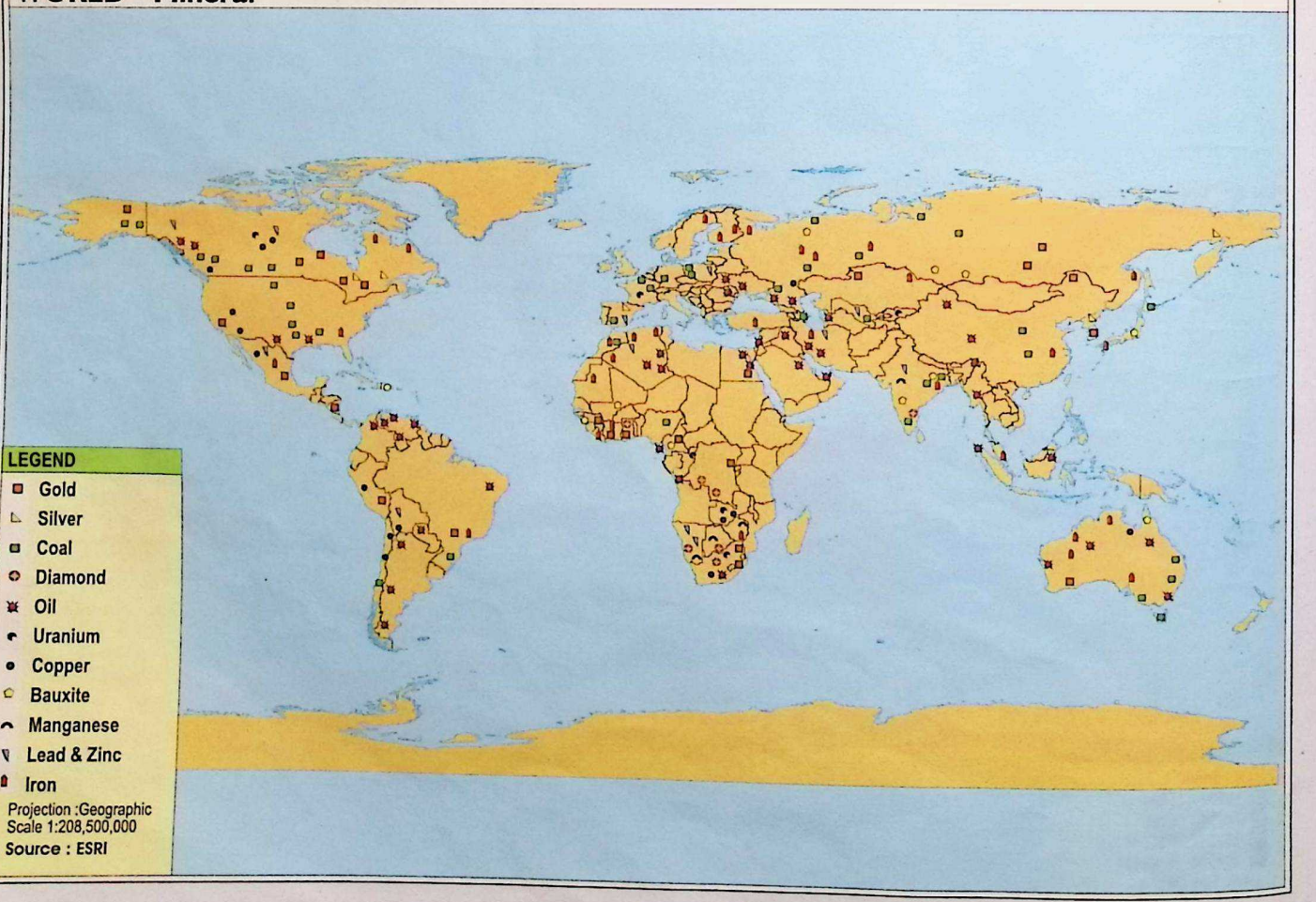


WORLD - Mineral



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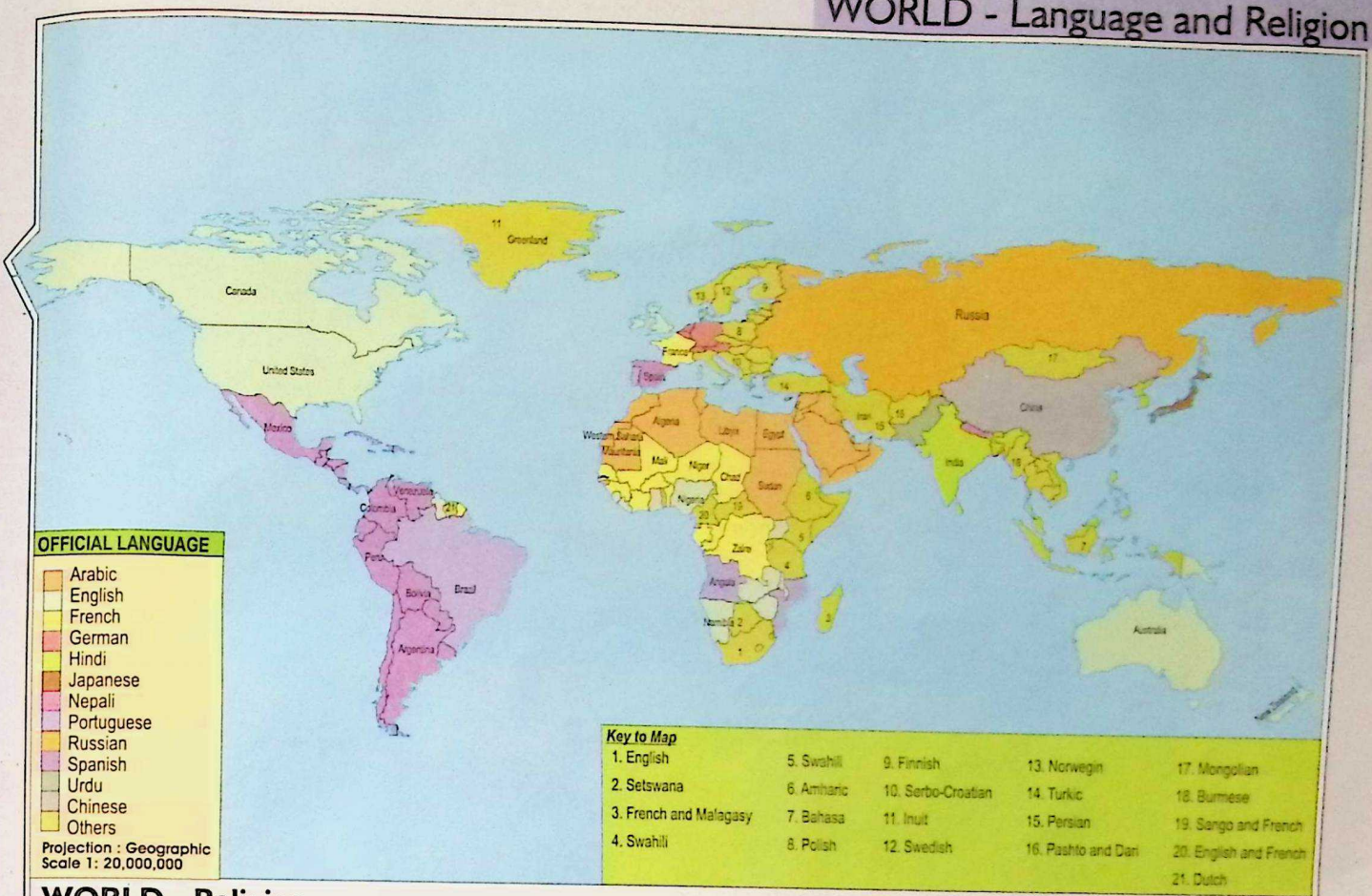
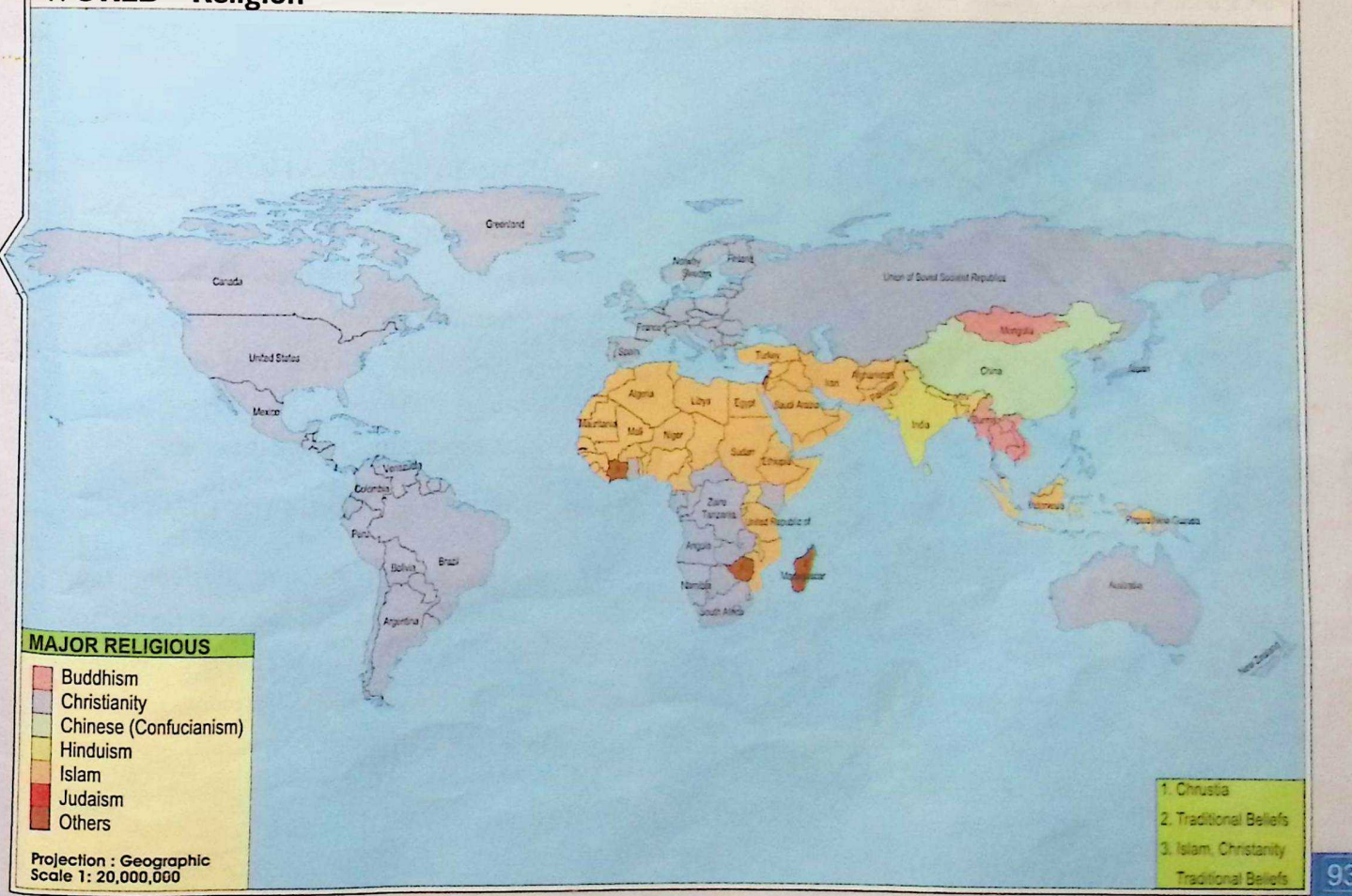
WORLD - Language and Religion



WORLD - Religion



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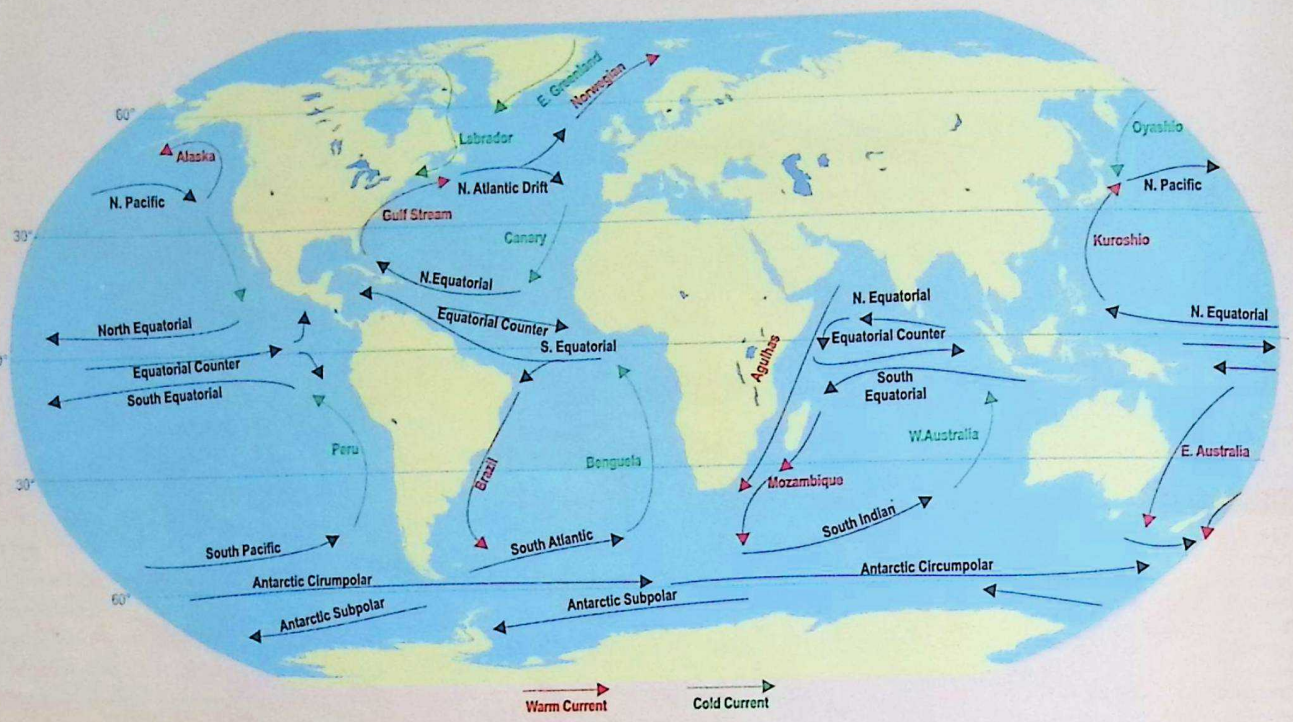
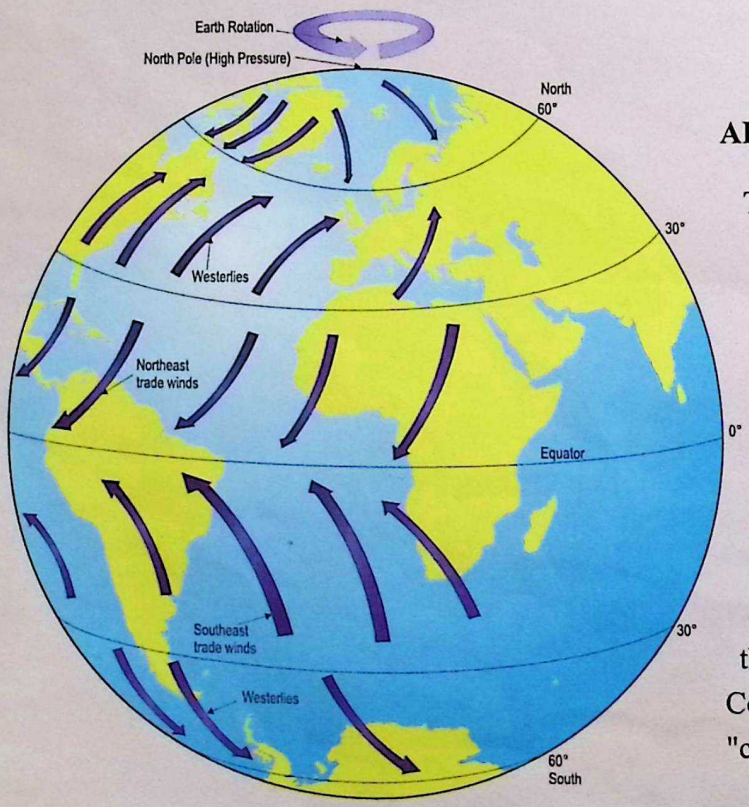
OCEAN CURRENT AND AIR MASS CIRCULATION



AIR MASS CIRCULATION



AIR MASS CIRCULATION

The World's winds are part of a global system of air circulation that moves warm air from the equator to the Poles, and cold air the opposite way, maintaining the balance of temperatures around the world.

GLOBAL WIND CIRCULATION

The Earth's rotation deflects the ground level wind of each is deflected in the opposite direction. This is called the Coriolis effect, and it creates a giant "corkscrew" of circulating winds.

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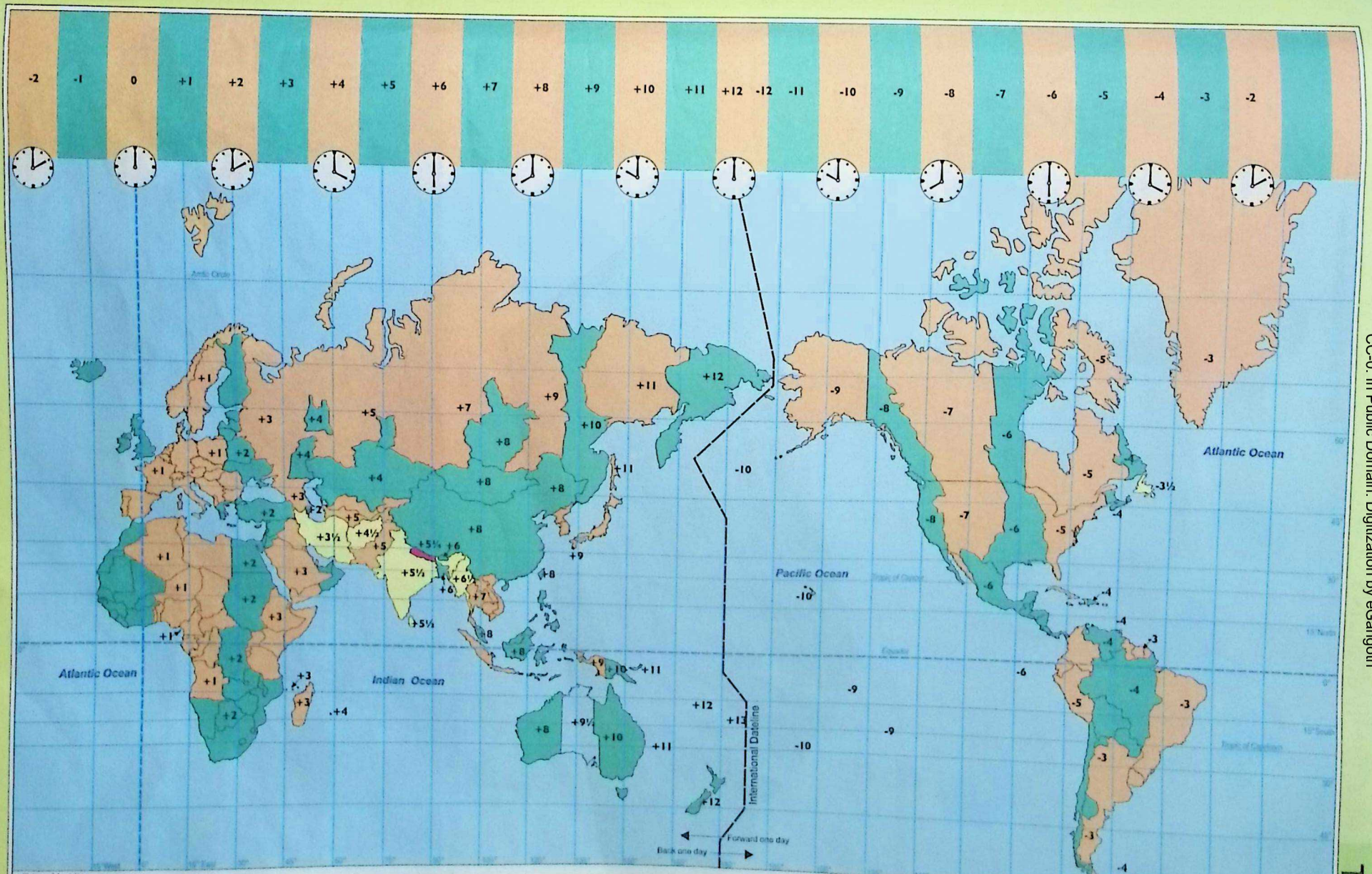
TIME ZONE



Prime Meridian
Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
Universal Time (UT)

Standard Time

- Even numbers of hours difference from GMT (UT)
- Odd numbers of hours difference from GMT (UT)
- Half an hour difference from an adjacent zone
- Less than half an hour difference from an adjacent zone

The INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE where one calender day ends and another begins. While crossing from east to west one gains a day and loses the same while traveling from west to east. The line s not straight in order to avoid the landmasses which would be divided in terms of time and add to the complexity of time zones.

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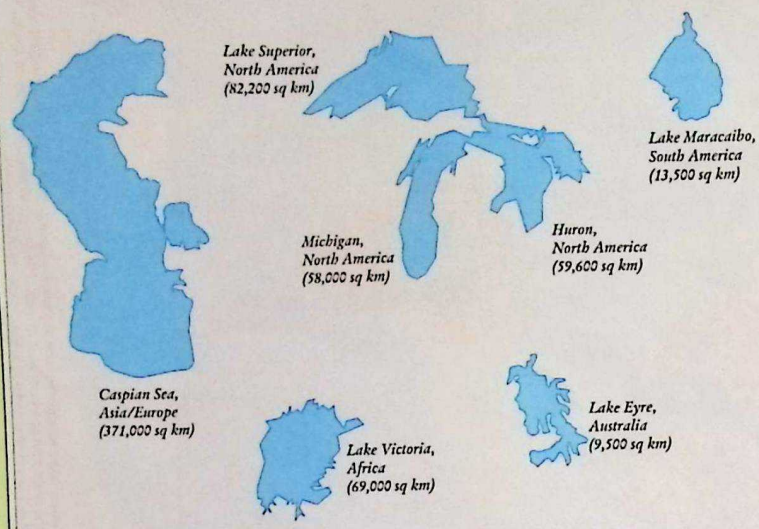
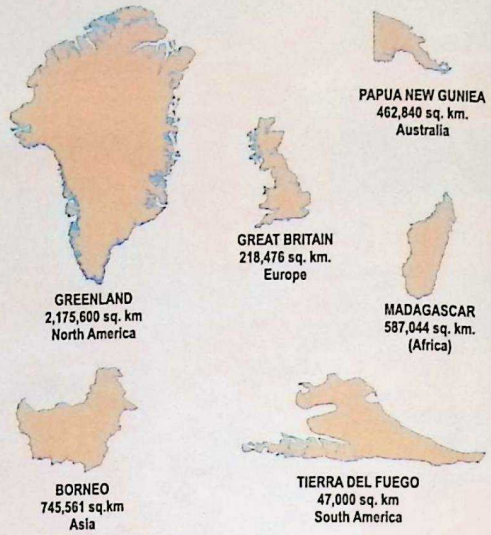
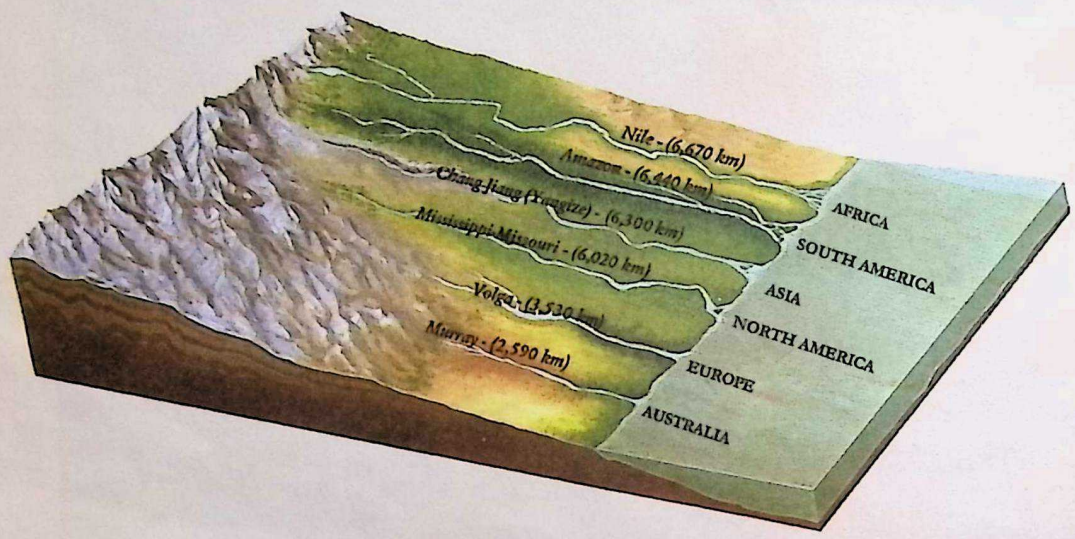
THE LARGEST LAKES ON EACH CONTINENT



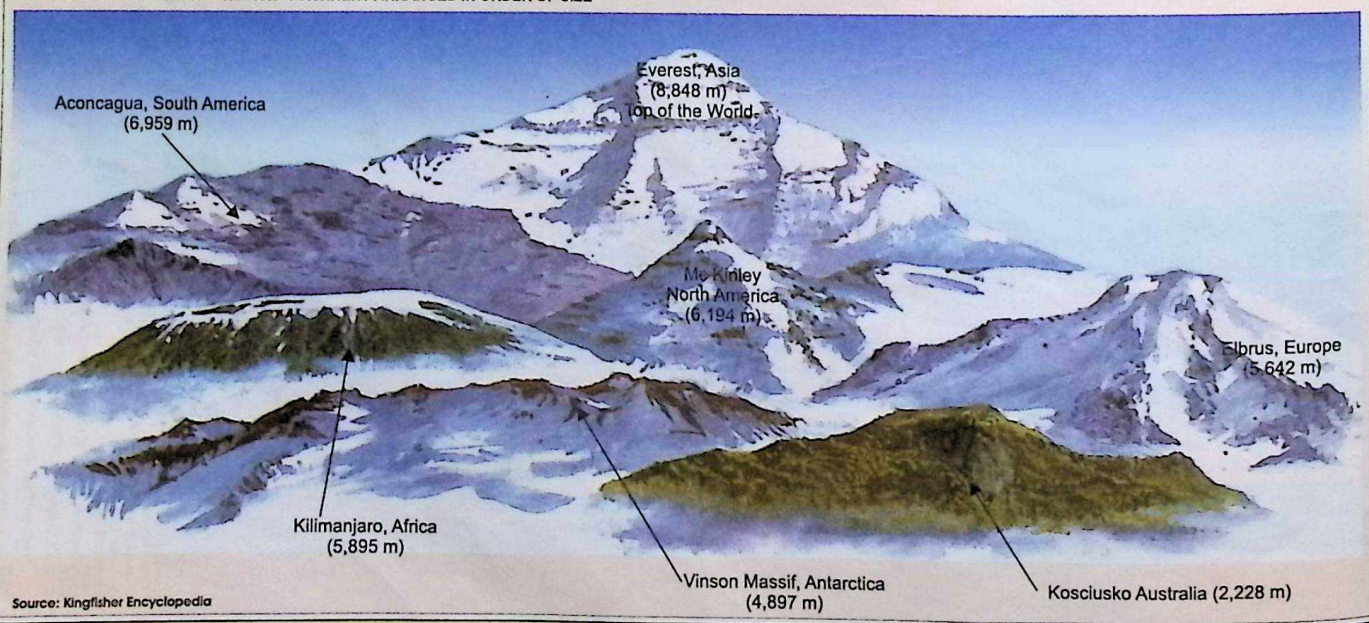
THE LARGEST ISLANDS ON EACH CONTINENT



THE LONGEST RIVERS IN EACH CONTINENT



THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS ON EACH CONTINENT ARRANGED IN ORDER OF SIZE



Source: Kingfisher Encyclopedia

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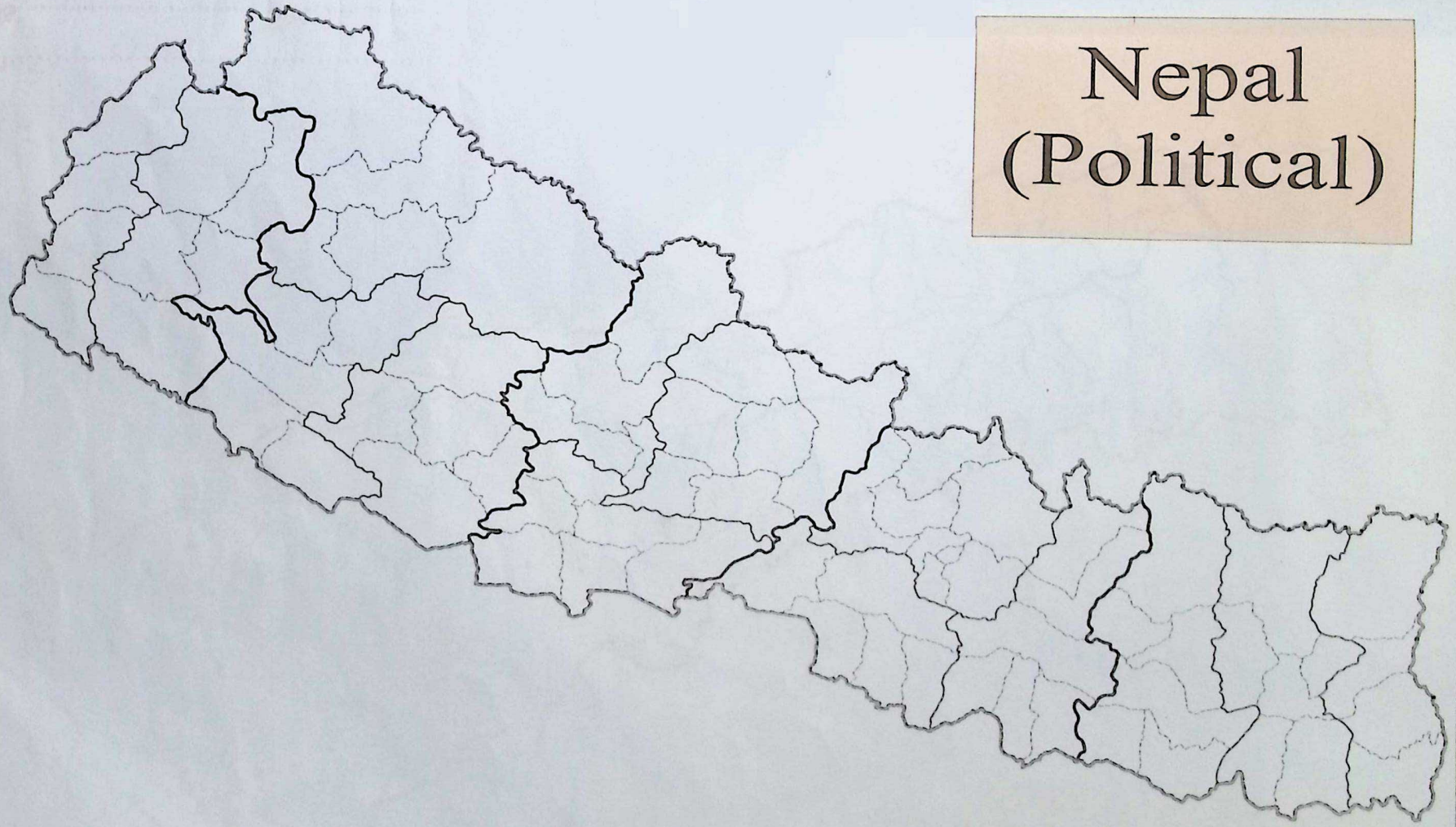
Nepal (Political)



Name:.....

Class:..... Sec .....

Roll No:..... Date .....

FIND OUT

River Country/Capital Major Lake State Others

NEPAL

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NEPAL - River Lake, Peak & Pass

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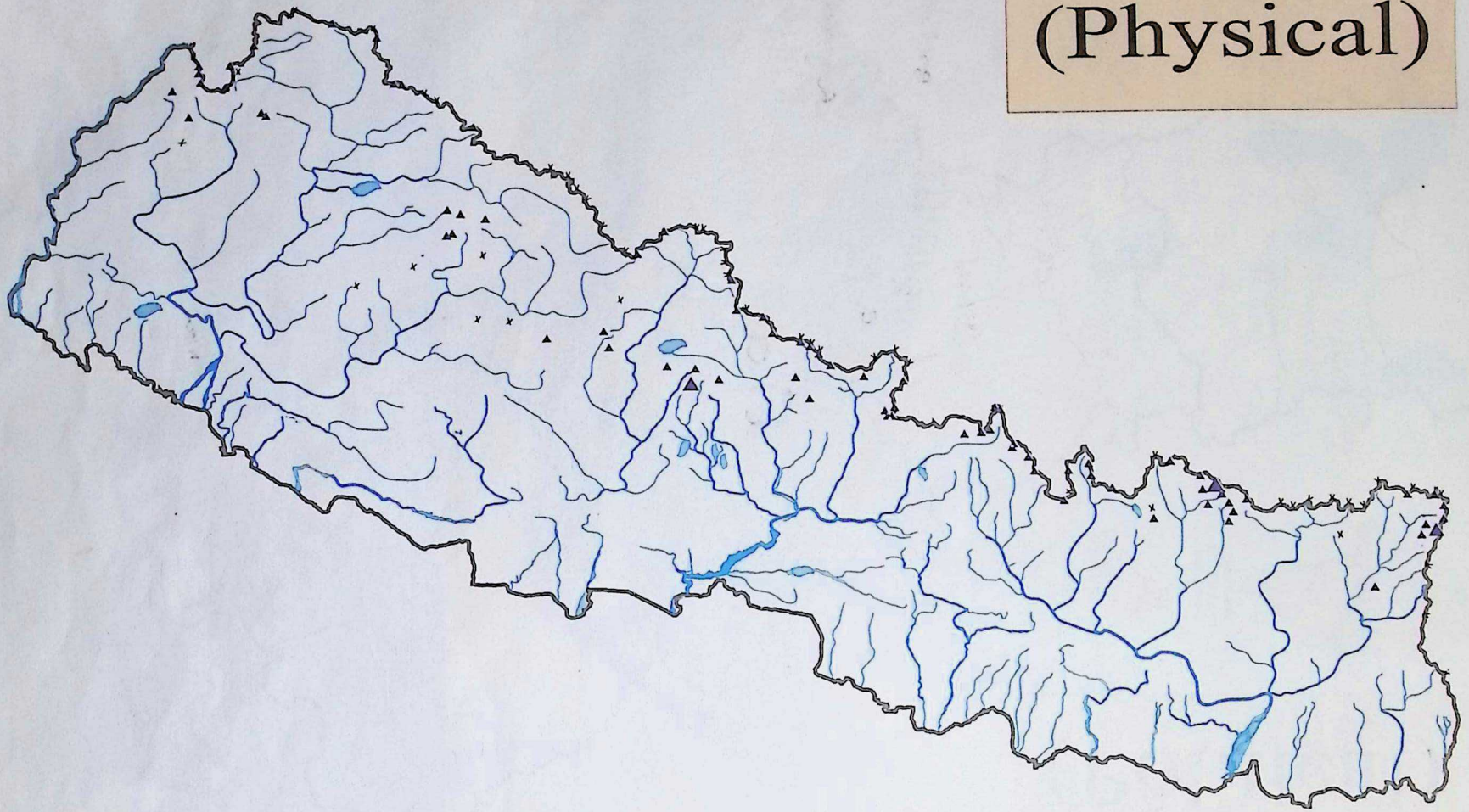
Nepal (Physical)



Name:.....

Class:..... Sec .....

Roll No:..... Date .....

FIND OUT

☐ River ☐ Major Lake ☐ Peak ☐ Pass ☐ Others

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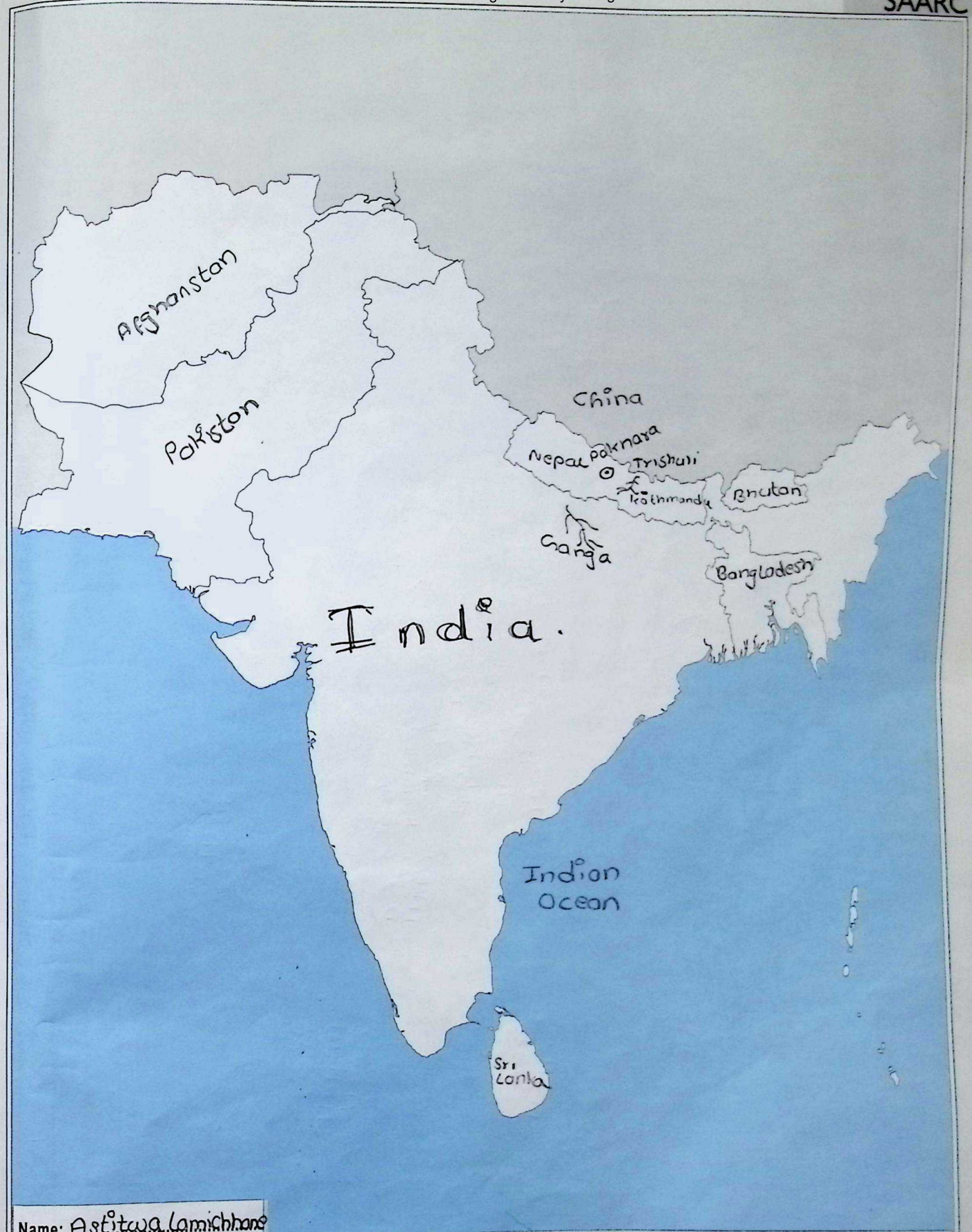
SAARC



Name: Astitwa Lamichhane
Class: nine Sec A
Roll No: one

FIND OUT

☐ River ☐ Country/Capital ☐ Major Lake ☐ State ☐ Others

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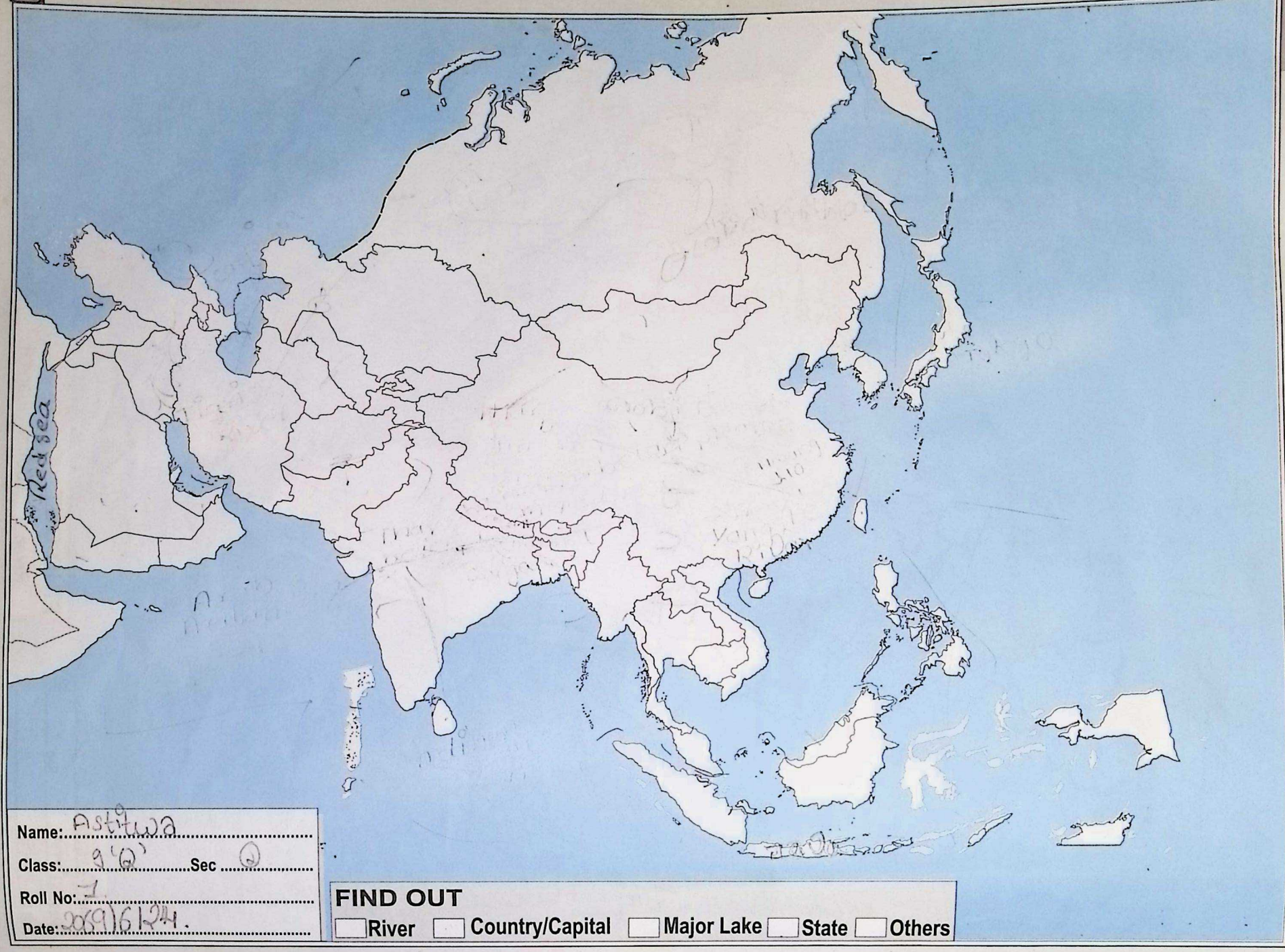

Name: Astitwa

Class: 9 'a' Sec a

Roll No: 1

Date: 2069/6/24.

FIND OUT

☐ River ☐ Country/Capital ☐ Major Lake ☐ State ☐ Others

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EUROPE

Name:.....

Class:.....Sec ..... Roll No:.....

Date:.....

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AFRICA

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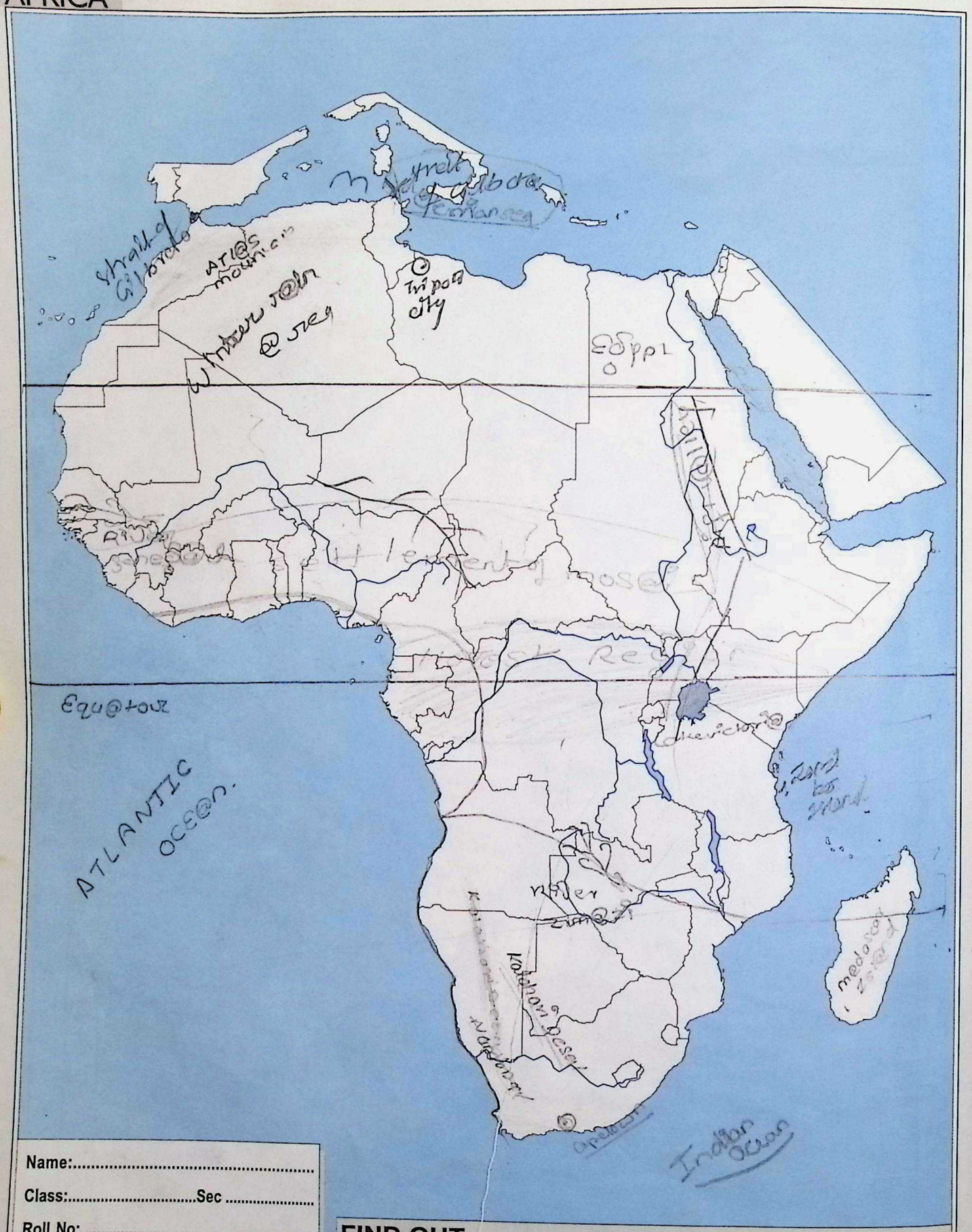

Name:.....

Class:.....Sec .....

Roll No:.....

Date:.....

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☐ River ☐ Country/Capital ☐ Major Lake ☐ State ☐ Others

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NORTH AMERICA

Name:.....

Class:.....Sec .....

Roll No:.....

Date:.....

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SOUTH AMERICA

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AUSTRALIA

Name:.....

Class:.....Sec .....

Roll No:.....

Date:.....

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Name:.....

Class:.....Sec .....

Roll No:.....

Date:.....

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Air Mass – A vast section of the atmosphere where the air is uniformly warm or cold, wet or dry.
Atmosphere – The thin layer of gases surrounding the earth.
Azimuth – A direction in relation to true north or magnetic north.
Bay – A wide curving indentation in the coastline.
Cash crops – Crop grown to cell rather than to the grower's own family.
Channel – The Long through in which river flows
Conservation – Actions taken to protect the natural environment.
Cyclone – An area of low pressure where the wind lows in.
Delta – Area at the mouths of some rivers where the stream of water divide into several channels, The water then flows through deposits of sand and mud.
Diameter- Straight line connecting the center of a circle or sphere or the base of the cylinder, to two points it's sides.
Equator – Imaginary line around the middle of the earth, at an equal distance from the North and South poles countries on or near the equator are very hot.
Ethnic group – Group of people within a larger community or country who have different characteristics, such as Language, religion or customs.
Fiord – Narrow, deep and steep-sided inlet of the sea in a mountainous area. Countries that are famous for their fiord include Norway, Greenland, New Zealand.
Geological map – A map showing, the distribution of different rocks in a particular area.
George – Deep, Narrow, Steep-sided valley.
GIS - GIS (geographical information system) is a set of tools for collecting, storing, retrieving at will, transforming and displaying spatial data from the real World for a particular set of circumstances.
GPS - A GPS (global positioning system) is a position-fixing system that uses the time taken for signals to travel from at least three GPS satellite in a knows orbit to a receiver on the ground.
Glacier – Huge mass of ice that moves Glacier from high hill where the snow never melts.
Grid System – A patron of columns and rows on a map to help pinpoint location.
Heritage - Works of art, culture achievement environment and folklore that have been passed on from earlier generations.
Humidity – The Amount of water vapor in the air.
International date line – Imaginary line running from north to south 180° from Greenwich, east west of which the date differ by one day.
Irrigation – System for providing a supply of water to crops.
Isoseicsmi - A line on map that links points of equal earthquake intensity.
Island – An area of a land surrounded by water.
Lagoon – Fresh water or salt-water lake that is separated from the sea by a sand bank or coral reef.
Legend – The meaning of the symbols on a map.
Map – A flat, visual representation of part of the earth's surface.
Mica – The group of flaky silicate mineral.
Monsoon – Extremely strong seasonal wind that can be accompanied by very wet, Stormy weather.
Peninsula – Area of land jutting out from the mainland and surrounded by sea on three sides.
Plateau – Large area of flat, or fairly flat, land that is raised above the surrounding country.
Precipitation – Water drops of ice crystals falling to the ground from clouds.
Prime meridian - A line of longitude which passes through Greenwich, near London, numbered zero from which the other line of longitude are calculated.
Remote sensing – The Technique of obtaining data about the environment and and surface of the Earth from a distance, e.g. from an aircraft or satellite.
Satellite imaging – Remote sensing by satellites.
Savanna – Large, grassy plain, found in tropical or sub-tropical area. Which has few or trees.
Scale – The ration of distances on a map to distances in reality.
Seismograph - A device for recording the magnitude of seismic waves.
Strait - Narrow passes of water connecting two seas or two large areas of water.
Tectonic Plate – One of the pieces that make of the Earth's rigid shell.
Territory - Area of land under the control of a ruler, country,, city etc.
Tide – A rise and fall of the oceans, occurring twice daily.
Time Zone – International system of measuring time. The earth is constantly revolving so sunrise occurs at different times in different parts of the world.
Topographic map – A detail map of the landscape which shows a wide range of features including hills, valleys, rivers and forest.
Tributary - River that flows into another larger river.
Troposphere – The lowest layer of the atmosphere.
Tsunami - A huge sea wave set off by an undersea warthquake
Tundra – Treeless plain in the far north that supports mainly mosses, lichens and small hardly shrub.
Valley – Area of low land between hills or mountains.
Veldt - Large stretch of open grassland found in part of Southern Africa.

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COUNTRY WITH LATITUDES & LONGITUDES

COUNTRY NAME	LATITUDES	LONGITUDES
Asia		
Afghanistan	29° & 39°N.	60° & 75°E.
Armenia	38° & 42°N.	43° & 47°E.
Azerbaizan	40° 30' N.	47° 30'E.
Bahrain	26° 00' N.	50° 33'E.
Bangladesh	20° & 27°N.	88° & 93°E.
Bhutan	26° & 29°N.	88° & 93°E.
China	35 ° 00' N.	105 o 00'E.
Combodia	12°33'N.	104°59'E.
Cyprus	34° & 36°N.	32° & 35°E.
Georgia	41° & 44°N.	40° & 47°E.
India	6° & 36°N.	68° & 98°E.
Indonesia	3° 6' 0" N.	115° 51' E.
Iran	24° 40° N.	44° & 64°E.
Iraq	29° & 38°N.	39° & 49°E.
Israel	29° & 34°N.	34° & 36°E.
Japan	24° & 46°N.	122° & 146°E.
Jordan	29° & 34°N.	35° & 40°E.
Kazakhstan	40° & 56°N.	46° & 88°E.
Kuwait	28° & 31°N.	46° & 49°E.
Kyrgystan	39°&d 44°N.	69° & 81°E.
Laos	14°& 23°N.	100° & 108°E.
Lebanon	33° & 35°N.	35° & 37°E.
Malaysia	1° & 8°N.	99° & 120°E.
Maldives	1°S & 8°N.	72° & 74°E.
Mangolia	14° 33' N.	121° 6'E.
Myanmar	9° & 29°N.	92° & 102°E.
Nepal	26° & 31°N.	80° & 89°E.
North Korea	40° & 56°N.	46° & 88°E.
Oman	16° & 28°N.	52° & 60°E.
Pakistan	23° & 37°N.	61° & 78°E
Philippines	116° 40'&126°34'E.	4° 40' & 21°10'N.
Qatar	24°&27°N.	50° &52° E.
Russia	41° & 82°N.	19° E. &169°W.
Saudi Arab D.R	23° 53'N.	45° 4'E.
Singapore	1° 21'N.	103° 49'E.
South Korea	33° & 39°N.	124° & 130°E.
Sri Lanka	5° & 10°N.	79° & 82°E.
Syria	32°& 38°N.	35° & 43°E.
Taiwan	25°03'N.	121°30'W.
Tajikistan	36° & 41°N .	67° & 75°E.
Thailand	15° 00' N.	100° 00' E.
Timor-Leste	8° & 10°S.	124° & 128°E.
Turkey	35° & 43°N	25° & 45°E.
Turkmenistan	35° & 43°N.	52° & 67°E.
U.A.E	22°30'& 26°10'N.	51° & 56°25'E.
Uzbekistan	37° & 46°N.	56° & 74°E.
Vietnam	°& 24°N.	02° & 110°E.
Yemen	12° & 19°N.	42°& 55° W.
Europe		
Albania	39° & 43°N.	19° & 21°E.
Andorra	42° 32' N.	1° 36'E
Austria	46° & 50°N.	9° & 18°E.
Belarus	51° & 57°N.	23° & 33°E.
Belgium	49° & 53°N.	2° & 7° E.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	42° & 46°N.	15° & 20°E.
Bulgaria	41° & 45°N.	22° & 29°E.
Croatia	42° & 47°N	13° & 20°E.
Czech Republic	48° & 51°N	12° & 19°E.
Denmark	57° 45' N.	15° 11'E.
Estonia	57.3° & 59.5°N.	21.5° & 28.1°E.
Finl&	59° & 71° N.	20° 32°E.
France	41° & 51°N.	6° W 10°E.
Germany	47° & 55°N.	5° 16°E.
Greece	34° & 42°N.	19° & 30°E.
Hungary	45° & 49°N.	16° & 23°E.
Iceland	63° & 67°N.	25° & 13°W.
Ireland	51° & 56°N.	11° & 5° W.
Italy	35° & 48°N.	6° & 19°E.
Latvia	55° & 58°N.	21° & 29°E.
Liechtenstein	47° 9'N.	9° 33' E.
Lithuania	53° & 57°N.	21° & 27°E.
Luxembourg	49° & 51°N.	5° & 7°E.
Macedonia	41° 36'N.	21° 44'E.
Malta	35° 50 N.	14 ° 35E.
Moldova	45° & 49°N.	26° & 30°E.
Monaco	43° 44' N.	7° 25'E.
Norway	57° & 81°N.	4° & 32°E.
Poland	49° & 55°N.	14° & 25°E.
Portugal	32° & 43° N.	32° & 6° W.
Romania	43° & 49° N.	20° & 30°E.
San Marino	43° 56' N	12° 27' E.
Servia & Montengro	47° & 50° N.	16° & 23°E.
Slovenia	45° & 47° N.	13° & 17°E
Spain	26° & 44° N.	19° W & 5°E.
Sweden	55° & 70° N.	11° & 25°E
Switzerl&	45° & 48° N.	5° & 11°E.
The Netherl&s	50° & 54° N.	3° & 8° E.
The Ukraine	44° & 53° N.	22° & 41°E.
United Kingdom	49° & 61° N.	9° W to 2°E.
Vatican City	41° 54' N.	12° 27'E.
Africa		
Algeria	19° & 37°N.	9°W & 12°E.
Angola	4° & 18°S.	12° & 24°E.
Benin	6° & 13°N.	0° & 4°E.
Botswana	17° & 27°S.	20° & 30°E.
Burkina Faso	9° & 15°N.	6°W & 3°E.
Burundi	38.9221°N.	77.0725°W
Cameroon	1° & 13°N.	8° & 17°E.
Cape Verde	14° & 18°N.	22° & 26°W.
Central African Republic	2° & 11°N.	14° & 28°E.
Chad	7° & 24°N.	13° & 24°E.
Comoros	11° 52' S.	43° 52' E.
Cote D' Ivoire	4° & 11°N.	2° & 9°W.
Den.Rep.of Congo(Zaire)	6°N & 14°S.	12° & 32°E.
Djibouti	10° & 13°N.	41° & 44°E.
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Equatorial Guinea	4°N & 2°S.	5° & 12°E.
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Libya	19° & 34°N.	9° & 26°E.
Madagascar	12° & 26°S.	43° & 51°E.
Malawi	9° & 18°S.	32° & 36°E.
Mali	10° & 25°N.	13°W&5°E.
Mauritania	14° & 36°N.	5° & 17°W.
Mauritius	20° 20' S.	57° 33' E.
Morocco	27° & 36°N.	1° & 14°W.
Mozambique	10° & 27°S.	30°&41°E.
Namibia	17° & 29°S	11°&26°E.
Niger	11° & 24°N.	0° &16°E.
Nigeria	4° & 14°N.	2° & 15°E.
Rw&a	1° 56' S.	29° 52' E.
Sao Tome & Principe	0° 11' N.	6° 36' E.
Senegal	12° & 17°N.	11° & 18°W.
Seychelles	4°S & 10°S.	46°E&54°E.
Sierra Leone	7° & 10°N.	10°&14°W.
Somalia	2°S & 12°N.	41°&52°E.
South Africa	22° & 35°S.	16° & 33°E.
Sudan	3° & 22°N.	21° & 39°E.
Swazil&	26°30'S.	31°30'E.
Tanzania	1° & 12°S.	29°&41°E.
Togo	6° & 11°N.	0° & 2°E.
Tunisia	30° & 38°N.	7° & 12°E.
Ug&a	4°N & 2°S.	29° & 35°E.
Zambia	8° & 18°S.	22° & 34°E.
Zimbabwe	15° & 23°S.	25° & 34°E.
South America		
Argentina	45° 47' S.	67° 30' 0" W
Bolivia	9° & 23°S.	57° & 70°W.
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Ecuador	2°N & 5°S.	75° & 92°W.
French Guiana	2° & 6°N.	51° & 55°W
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Paraguay	19° & 28°S.	54° & 63°W.
Peru	13° 9' S.	72° 32'W
Surinam	1° & 6°N.	54° & 58°W.
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Puerto Rico	18° 13' N	6° 35'W
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Nauru	0° 31' S.	166° 55'E.
new Caledonia	19° & 23°S.	163°&169°E.
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Palau	7° 30'N.	134° 34' E.
Papua New Guinea	0° & 12°S.	140°&160°E.
Samoa	13° 45' S.	172° 6' W
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Tavalu	32° 47'N.	79° 56' W.
Tonga	21° 10'S.	175° 11'W.
Vanuatu Republic	13°&21°S.	166°&171°E.

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Wakkanai	Japan, S. & N. Korea	67
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ABBREVIATIONS

AU	Australia
B	Bhaktapur
C.	Cape
CA	Conservation Area
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDR	Central Development Region
Dev.	Development
DSCWM	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management
EDR	Eastern Development Region
Ency	Encyclopedia
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
FR-	France
FWDR	Far Western Development Region
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GIS	Geographical Information System
GNP	Gross National Products
GPS	Global Positioning System
HR	Hunting Area
I	Island
IS	Islands
JP	Japan
K	Kathmandu
Km.	Kilometer
L	Lalitpur
M.	Municipality
m.m.	Millimeter
Mt.	Mount
MWDR	Mid Western Development Region
NA	Not Available
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NP	National Park
NZ	New Zealand
P	Patan
Penin	Peninsula
Reg.	Region
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
S.M.	Sub Metropolitan
S.N.	Serial Number
S. & N.	South & North
Sq.Km.	Square Kilometer
St	Strait
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USA	United States of America
WDR	Western Development Region
WLR	Wild Life Reserve

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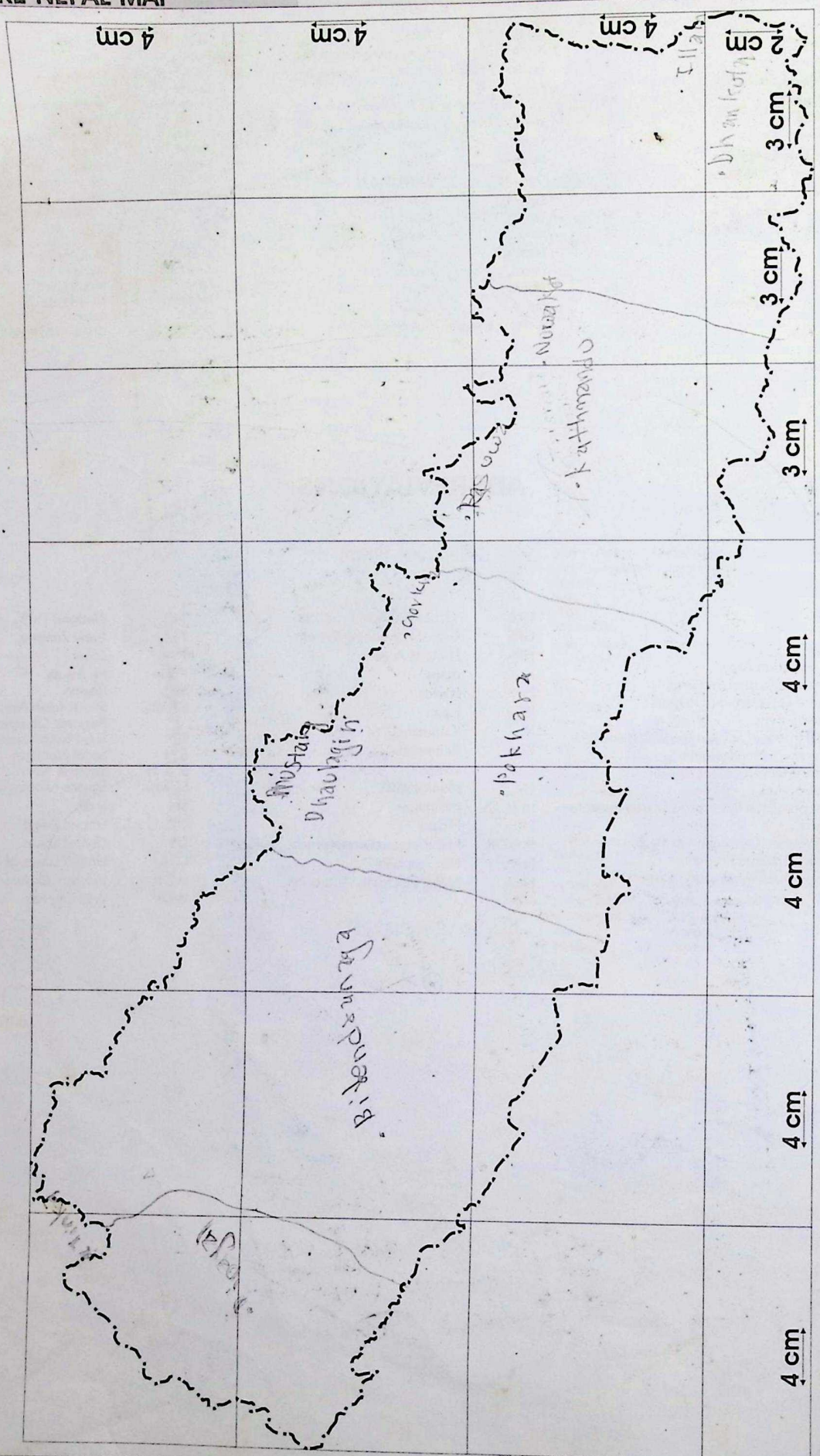

REGULAR TO DO PRACTICE DRAW NEPAL MAP

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GLIMPSE OF THE WORLD

Area : [illegible]250,000 Sq. Miles
Land Portion : [illegible],000 Sq. Miles, 29.2%
Water Portion : [illegible]000 Sq. Miles, 70.8%
Diameter : At E[illegible] 7926 Miles
At Pole[illegible]7 Miles

Weight of the Earth
5887613,230,000,000,000,000 tones
(5.89×10^{24}) kg.
Distance from the Sun
Maximum : 152.1 Million Km. Minimum : [illegible] 47.1 Million Km.

CONTINENT	AREA (Sq. Km.)	WORLD'S LAND AREA (%)	LARGEST COUNTRY & AREA	MOST POPULATED COUNTRY
ASIA	44,000,000	29.4	RUSSIA* (12,766,000 Sq. km.)	China (1,288,400,000)
AFRICA	30,300,000	20.2	SUDAN (2,505,810 Sq. km.)	Nigeria (135,632,000)
NORTH AMERICA	25,300,000	16.9	CANADA (9,970,610 Sq. km.)	U.S.A (291,044,000)
SOUTH AMERICA	17,611,000	11.7	BRAZIL (8,512,000 Sq. km.)	Brazil (176,596,000)
ANTARCTICA	13,300,000	8.9	Not Applicable**	Not Applicable**
EUROPE	10,500,000	7.0	UKRAINE (603,700 Sq. km.)	Germany (82,551,000)
AUSTRALIA	8,900,000	5.9	AUSTRALIA (7,682,300 Sq. km)	Australia

Russia is in Europe and Asia. This figure is for the area of Russia in Asia.
There are no countries in Antarctica, but several countries in the world claim sectors of the continent

MOST POPULATED COUNTRIES** (IN THOUSAND)

China	- Asia	1288400
India	- Asia	1064399
U.S.A.	- North America	291044
Indonesia	- Asia	214471
Brazil	- South America	176596
Pakistan	- Asia	148439
Russia	- Asia	143425
Bangladesh	- Asia	138066
Nigeria	- Africa	135632
Japan	- Asia	127210

LEAST POPULATED COUNTRIES** (IN THOUSAND)

Vatican City	Europe	1.2
Nauru	Australia (Oceania)	13
Tuvalu	Australia (Oceania)	15
Palau	Australia (Oceania)	20
San Marino	Europe	28
Monaco	Europe	32
Liechtenstein	Europe	33
Cayman Islands	N.America (Carribean Sea)	39
Faeroe Islands	Europe	46
St. Kitts & Nevis	N.America (Carribean Sea)	47

AREA OF THE LARGEST COUNTRY (IN SQ.KM.)

Russia	Asia-Europe	17075000
Canada	North America	9970610
China	Asia	9572900
USA	North America	9158960
Brazil	South America	8512000
Australia	Australia	7682300
India	Asia	3165600
Argentina	South America	2780090
Kazakastan	Asia	2717300
Sudan	Africa	2505810

AREA OF SMALLEST COUNTRIES (IN SQ. KM)

Vatican City	Europe	0.4
Monaco	Europe	1.9
Nauru	Australia (Oceania)	20
Tuvalu	Australia (Oceania)	24
San Marino	Europe	61
Liechtenstein	Europe	160
Marshall Islands	Australia (Oceania)	180
American Samoa	Australia (Oceania)	200
St. Kitts & Nevis	N. America (Carribean Sea)	260

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS***

Mt. Everest	Nepal	8848 m.
Mt. K2	Pakistan	8611 m.
Kanchanjunga	Nepal	8586 m.
Lotse	Nepal	8516 m.
Yalung Kang	Nepal	8505 m.
Cho Oyu	Nepal	8201 m.
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	8167 m.
Manaslu	Nepal	8163 m.
Naga Parbat	India	8126 m.

LONGEST RIVERS*

Nile	Africa	6670 km.
Amazon	South America	64[illegible]
Yangtze	Asia	[illegible]
Mississippi-Missouri	North America	[illegible]
Yenisey-Salenga-Angara	Asia	[illegible]
Huang He Yellow	Asia	[illegible]
Ob-Irtysh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Congo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio De la Parana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amur-Argun (Heilong)	[illegible]	4415 km.

Source : *Kingfisher & Collin Atlas, ***[illegible]

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